INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1085.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XIX NO. 272 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

EMERGENCY FINANCE BILL THROWN OUT WHOLESALE.

TORY ULTIMATUM PRESENTED TO PREMIER.

No Yielding To Indian Nationalists.

RIFT IN CABINET LUTE WIDENS.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 20

It is reported that at midnight yesterday the Conservative India Committee presented an ultimatum to the Prime Minister.

The ultimatum was preceded says the "Daily Herald" by a meeting of the Committee which was attended by more than 100 members and a vote of "no confidence" in Mr. MacDonald's India policy was adopted. The utmost secrecy is being observed about it and there was no mention of this even in the lobbies.

TORY SCARE.

When the Premier met the Tory deputation which consisted of Lord Lloyd, Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, Sir Basil Peto, Mr. E. T. Campbell fears were expressed that the Premier and Lord Sankey were commiting the country to a policy without the consent of the Conservaive majority in Parliament.

NO YIELDING TO NATIONALISTS.

The Conservatives are determined that this must stop. They fear that they were being committed over the head of Sir Samuel Hoare and are determined that there must be no further concession to Indian Nationalist opinion without their consent.

RIFT IN CABINET LUTE.

A special meeting of the Cabinet has been called for to-day to consider the Indian question. This question, however, is not the only one which is dividing the Cabinet. At each of its meetings the division steadily widens.

Sir Herbert Samuel has surrendered to Sir Austen Chamberlain who publicly rebuked him last week for attending the meetings of the Liberal Parliamentary Party while he is a member of the Cabinet. Sir Herbert told the Liberal members of Parliament yesterday that neither he nor the other Liberal Ministers will attend Party meetings in future except when the occasion requires their presence.

GAME OF SQUEEZING.

The game of squeezing the Government is one into which the Tory rank and file has entered with zest. So hard has the die-hard pressure become that one Liberal Cabinet Minister is understood to have said that the sooner the House is up the better unless the country is to be committed to every kind of reactionary proposal.

The demarcation of opinion in the Cabinet is fullblooded protectionists Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord Halisham, Sir P. Cuncliffe-Lister. In any struggle Mr. Thomas will probably side with them. Mr. Baldwin is not one of the full-blooded tariffists. Most of the other Tories in the Cabinet will side with him.

SITTING ON THE FENCE.

Sir Herbert Samuel is marked down for early destruction by the Pagecroft die-hards. If he goes out, so will Sir Donald Maclean and Sir Isaac Foot, Sir John Simon will sit on the fence.

TORIES ON INDIAN POLICY.

Announcement Should Be Made First In Commons

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Considerable speculation is afoot regarding the nature of the proceedings of last night's meeting of Conservative India Committee.

It is believed that members were afraid that country might be committed to Indian policy in advance of Parliamentary opinion.

Last night's delegation is reported to have therefore urged on Mr. MacDonald that any statement of Government's policy should be made first in the House of Commons and not to the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

M. L. A.'s REFUSE TO TAKE 'HUKUM' FROM GRAND MUGHOL AT WHITEHALL

Dr. 'Schuster's' Prescription Goes Waste.

DRAMATIC WALK-OUT AND A SURPRISE VOTE.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

The Assembly rejected by 63 votes to 48 the Finance Bill as recommended by the Governor-General.

The Opposition members who had walked out during the consideration stage of the recommended Bill returned and roared "No "

The Assembly adjourned sine die.

When the recommended Finance Bill was taken up for consideration members of all elected unofficial parties with the exception of three Indians, namely the Raja of Kollengone, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer and Mr. B. Das besides the European Group walked out simultaneously.—

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

Thrilling scenes were witnessed both in the Assembly Chamber and in the lobbies for two hours and finally by a surprising majority of 15 the House rejected the Emergency Finance Bill even though the Governor-General had regarded its passages in the original form as "essential to the protection of financial stability." The events connected with this drama were fast and all were crowded in less than two hours.

SCENES IN THE DRAMA.

Lord Willingdon arrives from Lucknow by aid, proceeds to the Viceroy's House whither 12 non-official spokesmen of various parties proceed. Lord Willingdon himself explains the responsibilities attached to his high Office. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Yamin Khan and Mr. Moore explain their respective points of view. A bird whispers that Lord Willingdon's Government received the 'hukum' from Whitehall to restore the rejected four crrores in order to preserve the financial credit of the country. Sir Hari Singh Gour and Sir Abdur Rahim look at each other and both repair themselves to their followers who are waiting near the Assembly Chamber and after quick exchange of views decide upon staging a walk-out when the recommended Finance Bill comes up.

OFFICIALS SMILE.

The Assembly meets with Mr. Ranga Iyer in the lobbies giving expression to views not 'in accord with those of his leader, Sir Hari Singh Gour on the question of walk-out." Sir George Schuster and his colleagues of the Executive Council come in all smiling. The President is given a foolscap sheet by Sir George Schuster and up stand all members some of them in morning coats as they had no time to change after their visit to the Viceroy. There is nothing surprising in the message. The Viceroy says the House must pass the Finance Bill in the form as originally introduced. By one stand the party leaders, Sir Hari Singh Gour recalling with sadness, his "bitter" memories of the working of the constitution as not being responsive to popular opinion. In effect he asks: What is use of the last fifteen days' debate and the waste of public time and money when in one stroke the verdict of the **House is nullified entirely?**

RIFT IN THE LUTE.

But the rift in the Nationalist Party lute is revealed by Mr. Ranga Iyer opposing the idea of a walk-out. Sir George Schuster has his duty of moving amendments in accordance with the Governor-General's message. Mr. B. Das gets up to oppose the Finance amendment and at once Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Hari Singh Gour and Mr. Yamin Khan, is if by arrangement, simultaneously enter the lobbies and in two minutes there is none in the non-official benches, not even in the European group. Mr. Ranga Iyer, the Raja of Kellengode and Mr B. Das stick to their seats, not knowing what to do without their colleagues. From the smoking room members peep through the glasses.

Sir George Rainy finds that the attendance is on the danger point of not having the quorum and he goes out and comes back with only two members of the European group. Amendments are carried without discussion. The Finance Member moves the third reading and here Mr. B. Das by his decision to remain in his seat calls for a division.

SURPRISE VOTE.

Meanwhile in the lobbies, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Yamin Khan having discussed the prospects of throwing out the Bill in the third reading walk in a body and say at the top of the voice "No" The house divided with the only elected member, Sir Mohammad Yakub, voting on the Government side and in three minutes tellers come back with the list. The anxious one minute and the President gets up and announces: "Order, order; 48 for; 63 against. Therefore, the "Noes" have it."

Thunderous cheers follow and the next second the President declares: "The House stands adjourned "sine die".

Non officials, Hindus and Muhammadans, Christians and Parsis and others all congratulate themselves that not only the session over but that the Finance Bill has been rejected.

FROM THE GREEN ROOM.

A voice is heard in the Green Room to say that the Secretary of State insisted on the Government of India to restore all the rejected portions of the Bill and that it was the expression of resentment over Whitehall's supremacy that the defeat was inflicted on Government over such a serious matter as the Emergency Finance Bill.

CERTIFICATION BY VICEROY.

Now the Bill will have to be certified and placed before the Council of State on Monday and if the rules are suspended can be taken into consideration and passed before Wednesday.

There is no doubt that the Upper House will pass the Bill as certified. A similar situation was witnessed in 1923 over the doubling of the salt tax and the Upper House then came to the rescue Government. Members of the Assembly are leaving for their respective constituencies in order to explain their achievements and disappointments of the last fortnight. Only those stay on who have to attend the meetings of the Public Accounts Committee which commence on Monday.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MESSAGE.

In the Legislative Assembly, the President read the Governor-General's message recommending for acceptance the amendments which will restore the position contemplated when the Finance Bill was introduced.

His Excellency emphasised that it was essential in the interests of the country particularly for pro-

(Continued on page 9).

"DR SCHUSTER "

Will "Elders" Eat Humble Pie?

COUNCIL OF STATE AND SCHUSTER BILL.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

The Council of State meets on Monday, when the Finance Bill is expected to be laid on the table together with the certification by the Governor-General.—A. P.

VICTOR IN THE RING BUT CAPTIVE IN HOTEL

Carnera's Plight In Chicago.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

SPECIAL CABLE.

Chicago.—On stepping out of the ring after beating King Levinsky in what was labelled "World Rough and Tumble Championship" Carnera was arrested for not having paid judgment £750 obtained by Indiana promoter against him. He was unable to find bail and was locked in a room in the hotel with Law Officer guarding.

GANDHI-GEORGE INTERVIEW

"We Discussed About Weather" Says Mahatma

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Considerable interest is taken in the conversations Mahatma Gandhi had with Mr. Lloyd George To-night after his evening prayers, when Mahatma Gandhi was questioned as to whether Mr. Lloyd George was sympathetic towards Indian aspirations, he laconically replied: "I should think so." When asked whether the conversations were confined to Indian politics, Mahatma Gandhi replied: "No. We also talked about the weather, diet and many other things."

When pressed to say if the conversations were impressive Mahatma Gandhi replied: "Don't try to draw conclusions. Don't attempt to draw water from an empty vessel."

Mr. Jamal Mahomed informed Mahatma Gandhi that a persistent questioner came from Madras Mahatma Gandhi said: "Then I shall have to be merely laconic with him. He should set me free from unnecessary questions."

INDIAN SITUATION IN CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

After last night's meeting of Conservative India Committee, a deputation consisting of Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, Lord Lloyd, Sir Basil Peto, and Mr. E. T. Campbell saw the Premier and Mr. Baldwin at the House of Commons and discussed Indian affairs.

The Cabinet is considering Indian situation to-day.—Reuter.

WAR FEVER IN CHINA.

General Chiang-Kai-Shek To Regain "Lost Territory."

JAPS BOMB CHINESE TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Paris.—The private meeting of the Council fixed for 11 a.m. to-morrow has been postponed till 4 p.m. So there is no question of public session to-morrow. The postponement is a sequel to the events of this evening. M. Briand after receiving Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate and Dr. Sze, the Chinese delegate, separately this afternoon, was to have seen General Dawes at 6-30 p.m., but General Dawes then put himself in telephonic communication with the United States' Government, presumably asking for instructions, and so his meeting with M. Briand has been fixed for 11 a.m. to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE DELEGATES ANIMATED

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Paris.—Private conversations have not yet succeeded in unravelling the Sino-Japanese dispute. The League delegates are animatedly debating the report that the Japanese Government is likely to accept a Commission of Inquiry in Manchuria without the previous acceptance of its five fundamental points. It is understood that there will arise no question of Japanese evacuation.

Meanwhile Dr. Sze has presented the five Chinese points as a counterblast to the Japanese points.—Reuter's Special.

PORTENTS OF HOMERIC CLASH

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Shanghai.—A Homeric clash is seemingly portended by the announcement that the redoubtable General Chiang-Kai-Shek, the Chinese President, is proceeding to Manchuria immediately.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS

Direct Negotiations With China

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Paris.—It is understood that Japan, through a Note handed to M. Briand by Mr. Yoshizawa, has declined to evacuate Manchuria until the new treaty is negotiated directly with China, and it is also demanded that the new treaty must confirm the present treaties and Japan's five fundamental points.—Reuter.

MORE OMINOUS TROOP MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Mukden.—More ominous troop movements are reported to include arrival in Mukden of an advance guard of Japanese mixed brigade. The Chinese are concentrating at Tungliao and West Fentien where the Japanese troops are very few, while light bombing machines have left Mukatagahara for Manchuria.—Reuter.

Japs Bomb Chinese Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Mukden.—The Japanese aircraft bombed and inflicted very severe casualties on 3000 of General Machangsha's troops concentrated at Hailun, 100 miles north of Harbin.—Reuter.

AMERICO-LEAGUE UNION

Dawes At Geneva.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Paris.—In the absence of Sir John Simon (who is attending important Cabinet meeting in London) the League Council proceedings were concentrated in the meeting of M. Briand and Mr. Dawes who are endeavouring to achieve united Americo-League front. Mr. Dawes previously held lengthy telephone conversation with Dr. Stimson in Washington.—Reuter.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK'

To Recover "Lost Territory".

Nanking.—Warlike temper is beeing evinced throughout China. National Kuomintang Congress has resolved to call on Chiang-kaishek to leave immediately and "recover the lost territory."

ANTI-DUMPING BILL PASSES.

Imposition Of New Duties During Week-End.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Britain effectively answered dumpers to-day when the Abnormal Importation (Customs Duties) Bill became law, having passed through both the Houses and received the Royal assent. The Board of Trade is now expected to go ahead with the imposition of duties during the week-end.—Reuter.

INDIAN BOYCOTT AND LANCASHIRE'S LOSS.

Oversea's Trade Secretary Pessimistic.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

"It would be idle to hold out hopes of greatly improved trade for Lancashire in the Indian market, until some hardening has occurred in the world prices of commodities of which India is normally a considerable exporter," concludes a lengthy statement made by the Secretary to Department of Overseas Trade in reply to a question in the House of Commons. The statement quotes extensively from the recent despatch of His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India.—Reuter's Special.

800 Textile Operatives Down Tooll In Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

About 800 operatives of the Weaving Department of Madhubhai Mill went on strike to-day protesting against reduction of rates and wages. The mill remained closed to-day.

DOMINIONS AND MOTHER COUNTRY.

Ihportant Bill In Parliament.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A most important and far-reaching Bill presented in Parliament for generations was the description given by Mr. Thomas, the mover of the Statute of Westminister in the Commons to-day. The Bill gives effect to the resolutions of the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930 defining mutual relationship and constitional powers of the Dominions.—Reuter.

Andrews Leaves For S. Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Rev. C. F. Andrews leaves for South Africa on November 27.—Reuter.

LADY WILLINGDON'S FLIGHT.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

News has been received that Countess of Willingdon who left Calcutta by air this morning, breakfasted at Gaya and is expected to arrive at Delhi before 4 P. M.—A. P.

HYDERABAD'S HEIR APPARENT.

HYDERABAD-OTTOMAN UNION

Gorgeous Scenes Enchant Sight-Seers

EX-CALIPH OFFICIATES AT RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Nice.—The Ex-Caliph officiated at 4-25 this evening at the Turkish religious ceremony at Palais Carbacel, uniting Hyderabad Princes with Ottoman Princesses.

It was nearly half an hour after the fixed time when the Princes arrived. Meanwhile there was considerable anxiety on the part of the assembled guests and the ex-Sultan's Secretary was pacing to and fro consulting his watch. The ceremony was performed in an atmosphere of smart West-end wedding and there were crowds of excited women at the gates of Palais Carbacel. The brides were attired in beautiful dresses with long ivory satin trains. They carried huge boquets, and wore wreaths of orange blossom in their hair.

A VERY SIMPLE CEREMONY.

The ceremony was very simple and lasted barely half an hour. Palais Carbacel was crowded with smartly dressed women and all the fashionable Turkish royal personages at the Riviera. The Princes were resplendent in their Indian dress and carried bejewelled swords. They were attended by Indian orderlies clad in magnificent uniforms and gold turbans who excited the cries of admiration from the women sight-seers. Princess Shahladi's close-fitting gown of ivory brocade perfectly set off her slim figure and dark hair, while Princess Hiluphar was flushed with excitement, and looked even younger than sixteen. After the ceremony, the guests were served with refreshments. The Palais was transformed into a bower of flowers.

KING ALFONSO GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON.

Sentenced To Perpetual Banishment.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Madrid.—Cortes has found King Alfonso guilty of high treason and sentenced him to perpetual banishment. He is now an outlaw liable to be seized by any Spaniard if he sets foot in Spain.

His property will be confiscated and he will be deprived of all his rights.

DERBY GOLD CUP.

Annexed By "Ut Majeur."

LONDON, Nov. 20.

At Derby to-day, the Derby Gold Cup, run over 1 3/4 miles, resulted as follows:—

UT MAJEUR	1
NITAKRIT	2
BUOYANT BACHELOR	3

Won by neck. The same distance between second and third. Twenty two ran.

The starting prices were as folows:—Fifteen to two against Ut Majeur, Hundred to eight against Nitrakrit 20 to one against Buoyant Bachelor.—Reuter.

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First, Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—TEACHER, Santa Cruz, morning from 15th December, S. L., French. State lowest terms to Box No. 1260, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6252

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS for Branches that are being opened in Bombay Presidency and C.P. Pay handsome. Security essential. Apply before 1931 to The Manager, Head Office, THE DELHI BANK, LIMITED, 2420, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
A R6248

WANTED—A MATRICULATED or experienced LADY to teach Gujarati, one hour daily. Apply stating qualifications, time convenient and remuneration to Box No. 1258, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6250

WANTED—A TYPEWRITER MECHANIC for a local firm. Apply with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 1259, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6251

WANTED—Two smart honest TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders on Fancy goods on liberal commission basis. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply Box No. 1253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6233

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal commission for the KAMALA ASSURANCE, LTD., (32-D), Harrison Road, (Calcutta) doing cheap Insurance Business. Apply to the Head office or to AMRATLAL & CO., Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency, 67, Tamerind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—For a respectable family, a LADY GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE GOVERNESS to two children also as COMPANION to their mother. Better knowing needle-work, music and Hindi. Apply mentioning age, caste, qualifications and the minimum salary acceptable to:—SETH B. L. SETHI, Manik Bhawan, Tukoganj, INDORE, C.I.
A 3935.

WANTED—ORGANISERS to enlist members for the credit bond department on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, Bond holders may get loans at 9 per cent. No secondaries. Deposits deducted from loans and not required in advance. Apply with one anna stamp to THE METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—SPECIAL ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to organise agency for sale of tea leaf and dust packed by Ratnajhora Tea Company Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to JARDINE & CO., Managing Agents, 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED for THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO., LTD., founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru—AGENTS on salary and commission for guaranteed business from Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Surat, Broach and Deccan and Karnataka. Please apply to RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary; Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay 1.

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special adrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

K. S. DESAI'S COACHING CLASSES for (1) College First Year Students in Mathematic and Science, (2) Matric Student in English, Second Languages, History, Mathematics and Science. Expert and individual Coaching by experienced teachers. For particulars, see Mr. DESAI, H. Block, Ambewadi; Girgaon.
E R6245

SUCCESS, GUARANTEED in Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations this year. Fees charged on success. Anyone can pass. PRINCIPAL, CAMBRIDGE AND MATRIC CLASSES, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess, Street.
E R6184

EARN Rs. 500 MONTHLY.—Famous book by American expert teaches 129 Profitable Sparetime Employments: 41 Money Making Schemes (small capitalists); 200 Priceless Trade Secrets; and 159 Patent Medicine Formulas. Only Rs. 2-8 by V. P. P. Hundreds of testimonials. C. & M. DAWSON, Kamayut, Rangoon.
L R6194

Profession

MOHMUD BEY WILL GIVE RACE TIPS.

Good news for people to know that the great wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist will give race tips for special charges. His wonderful Spiritual answers to three questions for Rs. 5 with correct predictions, 2nd floor, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Opposite New Custom House, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23350.
P R6232

AMERICAN COTTON. Earn hundreds! Fixed daily income for the Poor and Unemployed! Golden opportunity for the Rich to get Richer! Come one, come all! Beware of imitations! Daily Penalty Paid from 10 a.m. to [illegible] p.m. if our Figure is wrong! Daily "Royal Certainty" Rupees Fifty if fails Rupees Ten Penalty! Daily 'Express Certainly" Rupees Twenty-five if fails Rupees Five Penalty! Daily "Genuine Certainly" Rupees Ten, if fails Rupees Two! Daily Two Certainties Rupees Five, if fails Rupees Two for the Poor only! We challenge different Tips! "SUNRISE OFFICE" 107, Esplanade Road, opp. University Tower. 'Phone 24918.
P R6253

AMERICAN COTTON Cheapest, Best, Popular Tips! Saturday 6.46, Monday 6.40 and Tuesday 6.42 with Wednesday's 6.32 "Certainty Figure" were last "Sunrise Weekly's" four figures right in five days! Fresh one issued every Saturday, available from Friday evening contains Race Tips with Four Sure Winners and Four Sure Places also full next week's Daily One Special and Two Safeside Figures with Two Weekly Certainties and Strong Saturday, Monday Doubling! Price Rupee One only! Buyers will get free simultaneously our "Sunrise Weekly Newspaper" worth two annas only, which also contains to-day's Race Tips and Full next Week's Cotton Figures! Our issues are available at all Newspaper Shops and also from our office at 107, Esplanade Road, "SUNRISE OFFICE", from Friday evening. 'Phone 24918.
P R6253A

Motors and Accessories

27-H.P. STUDEBAKER, STANDARD SIX, in perfect running order, new tyres, hood; freshly painted—for immediate delivery. Apply SHETH DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, 457, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Phone 42197.
JA R6247

FIVE SEATER MORRIS OXFORD CAR, Engine and paint in excellent condition. New tyres. Please apply Box No. 1257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6249

Medical.

USE "DERMINE" best cure for RING-WORM, ECZEMA, DRY ITCH, etc., price 6 annas. Sold at leading Chemists and Provision Merchants, POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, PERRY & CO., D. C. COMRIGER, Crawford Market, AKBERALI, Fort, etc. Dermine does not stain the clothes.
M 8372

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—Large Second Floor Flat in MADHAV VILLAS, Setalwad Road for VEGETARIAN HINDUS. Commands Excellent Sea View, Apply PANDIT, First Floor, Phone 42860.
C R6223

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—Are you really keen to increase your income? Take an Agency of our Company as a side line of profession. Even an hour's round a day will bring you a decent income. Very attractive premium rates will facilitate your work. Liberal commissions allowed. Apply at once to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER Life Insurance Bank Limited (Incorporated in Germany) Largest Life Office of the Continent of Europe. Head Office for India: Qutab Road, Delhi. Post Box No. 117.
T 3848B.

RADIUM—Radium about 200 Milligrams FOR SALE with certificates. Apply Box No. 1255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3928

Loan

FINANCE available on reasonable terms for sound businesses of the nature of Contracts with Public Bodies plain-sailing Imports and Exports, etc. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R6242

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch, per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

Major R. J. VYNER, having left the services of this Association as from the 15th instant it is hereby notified that the authority granted to him to sign cheques and to conduct the business of the Association is hereby CANCELLED.

All communications in connection with the affairs of the Association should be addressed to the SECRETARY, W. I. A. A., 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, by designation and not by name.

A. W. BARKER,
Chairman,
W. I. A. A.
3921

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Municipal Committee, Arvi, in the Wardha District, wishes to have electric lights by contract in the Arvi Town. Intending Companies are therefore requested to submit their tenders stating terms therein to the undersigned on or before 15th December 1931.

W. R. SALPEKAR,
Secretary, M. C. Arvi.
3944

TENDER FOR WASTES.

Tenders (on forms to be had from the undersigned on payment of Annas Eight only) are invited for the purchase of Wastes ready and forward, up to 31st December, 1931. These should be accompanied with Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred only) as earnest money and must reach the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Saturday the 28th Instant. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves to himself the right of splitting up quantities and sorts. Particulars of ready stock can be ascertained at the Mill. The result of the tenders will be made known on Friday the 4th December 1931.

RAMSINGH,
Manager.
The Morarjee Goculdas
Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd.
19th November 1931.
Sewri Bunder Road, Parel,
Bombay. 3942

Public Notices

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

LOAN NOTIFICATION

Issue of Rupees Thirty Lakhs SIX AND A HALF per cent. Debentures Guaranteed by Government under Section 95 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, Repayable on 1st November 1937.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 68 to 76 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rs. 30 lakhs bearing interest at 6½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM REPAYABLE ON 1ST NOVEMBER 1937, at par at Bombay.

2. Under Section 20 (d) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, as amended by Act III of 1908, Trust moneys can be invested in debentures issued by the Board.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above loan will be received by the Chief Officer up to [illegible] P.M. (BOMBAY TIME) ON THE 23RD NOVEMBER 1931. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6½ per cent. Debenture Loan of Rs. 30 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant of the Improvement Trust.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate cotaining a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as they may think proper, if any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, the whole amount of tender not later than the 15th December 1931.

8. In the event of the loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of the tenders; provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

9. A sum equal to 5 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in Clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) cash or currency notes.

(b) a cheque drawn in favour of the Bombay Improvement Trust on a bank in Bombay.

11. Deposits will, in the case of tenders accepted whether wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted whether wholly or in part will be returned without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Improvement Trust,

14. Interest will be paid half yearly at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January each year in Bombay at the local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or, subject to notification, at the Head Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

15. Interest on the debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta.

16. Anticipated interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum will be paid from the date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1931, at the time of issue of debentures.

17. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

18. Brokerage will be paid at 1/8th per cent. to recognized bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

19. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office, or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

By the order of the Board,

H. R. SHIVDASANI,
Chief Officer.

Office of the
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 5th November, 1931.

Section 95 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act 1925:—

"If the Board fail—

(a) to pay any interest due in respect of any loan taken in pursuance of section 68;

(b) to pay or to set aside and invest any sum as required by section 70 or section 78, the Accountant General of Bombay shall make such payment or shall set aside and invest such sum as ought to have been set aside and invested under section 70 or section 78 ...."

....

(Not to be detached).

Bombay Improvement Trust

6½ Per Cent. Debenture Loan Of 1931.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ....

hereby tender for Rupees..

of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures 1931 and agree to pay for the same subject to the attached conditions at the rate of Rupees .... Annas ....

for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.............................as deposit at 5 per cent. on the amount tendered for and engaged if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of Trustees at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, the balance of the allotment on or before the 15th December, 1931.

I require the amount in debentures of Rupees.. each.

(Signature)...

(Address)...

Dated..........................

Public Notices.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Gwalior State).

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Gwalior Cement Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kamla Buildings, Station Road, Lashkar, Gwalior, on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1931, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st August, 1931.
2. To sanction a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. J. R. D. Tata, who retire by rotation under Article 112, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Directors in place of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, who were appointed additional Directors under Article 104 and who retire under the same Article but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st December, 1931, to 16th December, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

For The Gwalior Cement Co. Ltd.,
The Gwalior State Trust Ltd.,
Managing Agents.
(Sd.) R. D. VAISHYA.

Gwalior, dated 17th November, 1931.

NOTE:—The DIVIDEND, when sanctioned, will be made payable on and after the 28th December, 1931, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 1st December, 1931, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
3947

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of a new temple of Ram Mandir at Bhuleshwar will be received on FRIDAY, the 27th November, 1931, in the office of the undersigned.

Form of tenders can be had from, and plans, conditions of contract and specification of works may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

TARAPOREVALA BHAROOCHA & CO.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 18th November, 1931.
3936

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. HIRJI BHARMAL NAGDA, holder of Policy No. 2422 with this Company, having notified that he has either LOST or MISPLACED his policy and having requested us to issue a Duplicate thereof in his favour, notice is hereby given that a Duplicate Policy will be issued to him by the Company should there be no objection to it recorded in our Office, within a month of this notice.

Bombay, 20th Nov., 1931.
R6254

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between ALIHUSEIN ESMAILJI and EBRAHIMJI PEERBHAI, carrying on business as Cane merchants at Katha Bazar, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. T. Esmailji Peerbhai and Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from Kartak Sud 1st S. Y. 1988 (10th November 1931) so far as concerns the said Alihusein Esmailji who retires from the said firm.

All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Ebrahimji Peerbhai who will continue to carry on the said business under the said name of Messrs. T. Esmailji Peerbhai and Co.

Bombay, dated 20th day of November 1931.

CHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ebrahimji Peerbhai.
3949

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD, TARDEO.

Under instructions from Mr. K. N. Chandabhoy and Mr. H. D. Jasoobhoy, the Liquidators of the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation) and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. M. M. Cama for properties described in Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 12th December, 1931, at 4 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in eleven lots on the premises at Arthur Road, Tardeo, the following properties owned by the said Company.

Lot No. 1:—All the right, title and interest of the Company in all that piece of land at Arthur Road, admeasuring about 4365 square yards and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/337 (Tardeo Division) and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3868, 3838 (2) and Street Nos. 9 to 11 and 9A and 11A and bounded on the West by Arthur Road, on the North and East by the property of Hatimbhai Gulamhusein and on the South by the property of Vithaldas Pranjivandas which property is held by the Company under a lease dated 8th May 1911 for 24 years from 1st April 1911, together with all structures, shed and erections built by the said Company and all fittings belonging to the said Company and other articles and things thereto.

Lot No. 2.—Ice Plant stated to produce 6 tons of ice per day together with necessary machinery.

Lot No. 3.—Tools and implements.

Lot No. 4.—One Lathe by Mund & Co., with shafting and pulleys with 2 horse power electric motor.

Lot No. 5.—10 Cast Iron and Wrought Iron pulleys.

Lot No. 6.—1 Centrifugal pump.

Lot No. 7:—4 Water Tanks.

Lot No. 8, 9 & 10.—Workshop, Office and Bungalow Furniture.

Lot No. 11.—1 Garden Pump and 1 Test Pump.

For further and fuller particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Liquidators at their Office at No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co.
Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, 1931, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the auctioneers:—By order of the Court Receiver appointed Receiver in suit No. 887 of 1928: Bai Khatunbai and Ors. v/s. Mir Akbar Sadulla and Ors. and pursuant to the directions contained in the Order made on the 13th November 1931:—gold and silver ornaments of the estate of the late Seedick Sadulla comprising bangles, wristlets, necklace, anklets, ear studs, etc.

The property of a gentleman comprising diamond and emerald rose ring, diamond ring, ear rings, pendants, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—20 cases all rubber lace shoes AAA brand, 10 cases all rubber lace shoes AAA brand, 30 cases all rubber lace shoes AAA brand. 1 case steel bars for welding and tool making purpose. 2 inches and 1-1/4 inch. Triplex flour mill.

By order of the Court Receiver in suit No. 75 of 1928: Tyeb Cassum v/s. Joonas Cassum: 1 Printing machine, automatic delivery, (by John Dickinson and Co; Ltd.)

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

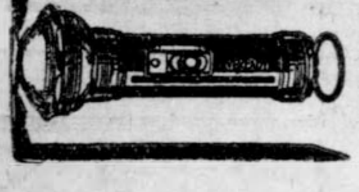
MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.
Tel. No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HANDSOME ARTISTIC dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture, cabinet gramophone, rich brocade and leather upholstered tilting and Jacobean Chesterfield suites, wardrobe trunk, Singer machine, platedware, etc. TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 6/12, Bruce Street, Fort, Property on view.

MISTRY & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

No 950 UNIT CELL
EVEREADY
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
FLASHLIGHT BATTERY
NATIONAL CARBON CO. Inc.
UNIT OF
UNION CARBIDE and CARBON CORP.
MADE IN U.S.A.



At Last..

here it is!

A non-short-circuiting metal top on Eveready Unit Cell Flashlight Batteries—a remarkable achievement that eliminates all broken, bursting, swelling seals...that puts Eveready Unit Cells even further in advance of all others than ever before.

A New National Carbon Co. feature.

Patents pending throughout the world
Circular color combination trade marked

Factory Representatives
DODGE & SEYMOUR, Ltd.
Calcutta—Bombay—Madras—Karachi
Lahore—Delhi

EVEREADY
TRADE MARK
FLASHLIGHTS & BATTERIES
—they last longer

THE
NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK
Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits
U. S. $ 226,037,392
Over
Rs 62,16,00,000
BOMBAY OFFICE
12/14 Churchgate St.
HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Insure with
JUPITER
General Insurance Company, Ltd.
BOMBAY.
PIONEER AMONG INDIAN INSURANCE OFFICES.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, ACCIDENT
For all classes of INSURANCE PROTECTION refer to
JUPITER
Applications for Agencies invited from unrepresented areas.
Managing Agents: LALJI NARANJI & Co.,

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED
TO
BOMBAY'S MOST POPULAR EVENING PAPER
THE INDIAN DAILY MAIL
If Not—Do It To-day.

And Join the growing number of its enlightened Readers for whose interest it is diligently catering every day with:

—The Latest News
—Candid Views
—Finest Get-up
—Topical Pictures

THE PAPER THAT SET THE STANDARD IN ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Since our last Report the Yarn Market showed further improvement alround in prices as well as in offtake owing to sharp rise in Cotton and also due to increased confidence amongst the dealers and consumers in the present level of prices. The rise was particularly evident in coarse counts such as 2s, 4s, 6 1|2s, 8 1|2s, 10 1|2s and others whereas in medium and fine counts although there had been several inquiries business was very small. Since the New Year business there had been fresh purchases from by dealers, particularly outsiders on a speculative basis from the Bombay Mills to the extent of about 10,000 bales in counts varying from 2s to 14 1|2s at prices which were slightly higher than the prices ruling on the New Year day. The market continued to remain firm in the beginning of the week, but in the latter part of the week owing to sharp decline in cotton and Silver prices, the dealers began to lose confidence and heavy selling more or less on a speculative basis was in evidence in the yarn market as a result of which prices have recorded a decline of quarter of anna per lb., and buyers are difficult to find at the close. The general feeling at the close seems to be very nervous and if Cotton prices decline further it is very likely that further easiness in prices of yarns will be in evidence. The political situation has also been a great disturbing factor and dealers now show disposition of trading very cautiously in view of the fears of serious developments in the next few months.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is practically no change to report. Spot sales continue in small quantities and forward business is very restricted. The political situation does not admit of any fresh business at the moment.

JAPANESE YARNS.

The turnover is restricted and whilst prices remain unchanged the outlook does not seem to be very hopeful. Forward business is almost at a stand-still.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Moderate demand in this class of yarns continues from Southern Indian markets and popular brands have been finding sales in small quantities. As for the Northern markets there is yet no revival in Trade Owing to strong Tafetta menace and the future outlook does not seem to be very hopeful. The tendency is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been keeping rather a firm attitude but since about two days as a result of sharp dcline in Cotton they have been showing increased inclination to make sales particularly forward deliveries, such as January-February|March. Dealers however have withdrawn from the market and prefer to wait and watch further developments. Advices from up-country markets are not very encouraging particularly from Rangoon and Northern markets and even in the South the market is reported to be quiet. The future outlook seems to be uncertain.

BAJRI CROP.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following forecast of the Bajri Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States for the season 1931-32.

(Estimates up to 1st November 1931.)

Area:—The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as noted below:—

Bombay Presidency (proper) British District—3 994.000 acres; Indian States—1.541 000 acres.

Sind—British Districts—974,000 acres; Indian States 7.000 acres.

Total—British Districts—4.968-000 acres; Indian States—1,548.000 acres.

Grand Total—6.516,000 acres.

The total area in the British Districts shows a rise of 5.3 and [illegible].0 per cent. respectively over the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area of the preceding ten years. The increased area was general in all the divisions in the Presidency proper, the area being more than double that of last year in the Karnatak due to favourable weather conditions prevailing there at the time of sowing. In Sind on the other hand, the area decreased generally due to deficiency of the water supply at the sowing time.

Outturn:—In view of the seasonal factors described above the Bajri crop in Gujarat is expected to yield between 60 and 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan, the crop is estimated to yield from 60 to 80 per cent. of the normal except in the East Khandesh District where it may come to only about 50 per cent. of the normal owing to excessive [illegible] during the season. In the [illegible] and untimely rains received he- Karnatak the crop is expected to yield from about 65 to 70 per cent. of the normal. In Sind the yield is estimated to be from 55 to 80 per cent. of the normal generally except in the districts of Thar Parkar and Sukkur where it may come to only about 50 per cent. of the normal. The low yield in this Province is mostly due to scanty sowing rains, late inundation and premature fall in the river level. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States will generally correspond to the yield in the adjoining British Districts.

The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

Bombay Presidency Proper British Districts—505,000 tons; Indian States—434,000 tons.

Sind—British Districts 156 000 tons: Indian States—1,000 tons.

Total—British Districts—661,000 tons; Indian States—435,000 tons.

Grand Total—1,096.000 tons.

So far as the British Districts are concerned, this outturn means a decrease of 3.4 per cent. below the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year but an increase of 3.8 per cent. when compared with the average estimated outturn of the actual area of the preceding ten years.

JOWAR CROP.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following forecast of the Kharif Jowar (Crop) of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States. for the Season 1931-32.

(Estimates up to 1st November 1931.)

Area:—The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as noted below:—

Bombay Presidency proper British Districts—2 38[illegible] acres; Indian States: 1,316.000 acres.

Sind—British Districts 438 000 acres; Indian States—82.000 acres.

Total British Districts—2.819-000 acres; Indian States 1,398.000 acres.

Grand Total—4,217,000 acres.

The total area in the British Districts shows an increase of 9.9 per cent. over the final revised area of the last year but a decrease of 1.1 below the average actual area during the preceding ten years. In the Presidency proper the increase in area is shared by all the divisions, it being specialy marked in the Karnatak. The increase is due to timely sowing rains. In Sind, on the other hand, the area under the crop has gone down considerably due to late rise of the river and fall in prices.

Outturn:—In view of the seasonal conditions mentioned above the Kharif Jowar crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between [illegible]5 and 80 cent. of the normal, in the North Deccan the crop may yield from 55 to 75 per cent. of the normal while in the two districts of Poona and Satara in the South where the crop is principally grown, the yield is expected to be about 70 per cent. of the normal in the case of the former district, viz., Poona and about 90 per cent. of the normal in the case of the latter, viz., Satara district. In the Karnatak the outturn is expected to range between 65 and [illegible]5 per cent. of the normal. In Sind, the yield is estimated to be between 55 and 65 per cent. of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States will correspond generally to that in the adjoining British districts. The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

Bombay Presidency (proper)—British Districts—621.000 tons; Indian States—397.000 otns.

Sind—British Districts—107 000 tons; Indian States 17.000 tons.

Total—British Districts—728,000 tons; Indian States 414,000 tons.

Grand Total 1,142.000 tons.

So far as the British districts are concerned, this outturn means an increase of 8.9 and 11.0 per cent. over the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area of the preceding ten years respectively.

12 RUBBER STAMPS
Paid, Copied, Urgent, Bookpost Duplicate, Cancelled, Filed, Refused, Stamped, Order No., Original and Registered for Rs. 1/10 Post free Very useful for Banks and Offices. Rubber Stamps.
All designs are made to order.
GENUINE RUBBER STAMP MFG. CO.,
133, Canning Street, Calcutta.

FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Moths
Bed Bugs
Roaches
Ants

The Peril....
that hovers by night!

Unguarded in his sleep, many a child becomes a victim of the deadly mosquito. Carriers of malaria and other fatal diseases, mosquitoes swarm at night. Spray Flit before retiring. Flit is deadly to flies, mosquitoes, fleas, moths, ants, roaches, bed bugs and their eggs. Harmless to man. Doesn't stain. Don't confuse Flit with other insecticides. Look for the soldier on the yellow can with the black band.

FLIT
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Kills quicker

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., Post Office Box 431, Bombay.

WANTED
For
India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.
A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka. Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.
Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

MAGIC MANUAL:—A wonderful book on Magic. A full expose of modern miracles. You can perform them by reading this book. Every secrets explained so clearly that even children can learn them. It explains—How to "cut" a man's head off, and put it in a platter a yard from his body. How to Hypnotise and to make a lady sleep. How to bring a dead bird to life. How to eat fire and to walk on red hot iron rods. How to make ghost appear, etc., etc. Tricks with cards, coins, handkerchiefs, etc. Fully explained and illustrated. We mention a few of the wonders of magic, but it contains numerous astonishing tricks of magic not known before. Read and learn them. Rs. 1|8.

PRIVATE WORDS FOR MARRIED COUPLE: As. 12.

HOW TO WRITE LOVE LETTERS: As. 12.

DREAMS & THEIR MEANINGS (Interpretation of dreams): As. 12.
EVERY BODY'S GUIDE TO CORRECT LETTER WRITING:—Contains over 500 letters with appropriate answers for all occasions. By the help of this book you can master the art of perfect Letter-Writing. Rs. 1|12.
THE CONFESSION OF A YOUNG GIRL: Rs. 1|8.
DECAMERON TALES: By Boccacelo. Rs. 4|8.
HEPTAMERON TALES: By Navarre. Rs. 4|8.
DROLL STORIES: By Balzac. (Illustrated). Rs. 4|12.
NANA: By Emil Zola. Zola's most powerful novel of Paris morals and manners. Rs. 1|12.
LOVE INTRIGUES OF 20 BEAUTIFUL WOMEN: Rs. 1|8.
CONFESSION OF J. J. ROUSEAU: By turns Rousseau became servant, valet, accepted lover of a rich lady, etc., etc. Rs. 1|8.
MARIA MONK (Illustrated): Rs. 2|4.
ROSARIO or THE FEMALE MONK: Showing up the dark side of human nature. (Illustrated): Rs. 2|4.

THE UNITED TRADING CO.
BOOK-SELLERS & PUBLISHERS, 228, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO.; LTD.
25 per cent of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

GERMAN SEXUAL SCIENCE PRESENTS
DYNAMERINE
A REVOLUTION IN GLAND TREATMENT.

A wonderful compound of Yonimbine and testecular Glands, which if used during one cold weather regularly will

INSURE
Youthful Energy for 30 years.
A positive cure for impotency.

C OMAR & CO
(India Office), No. 5, Lahore.
2

The Union Bank Of India, Ltd.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum on daily balances or 4 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

Scientific System of Graduate
PHYSICAL CULTURE
In three languages: English, Kannada and Telugu.
9th Edition, 70th Thousand
IT IS FREE—
This will show you some of my remarkable achievements in Health-building exercises many pages with nice photographs of myself and a number of my pupils.
All I ask is the price of Postage—As. 2. Order for a copy at once.
Prof. M. V KRISHNA RAO,
P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE

PAYING INVESTMENT
The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY
UNDER SPECIAL DIE[illegible]
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN
FIRST TRY THEN BUY
50,000 Free
Sample packets for LEUCODERMA
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—
J. RAM,
C/o PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. [illegible]
[illegible] HOWRAH.

WONDERFUL POWER OF A YOGI

Have your present, past and future wonderfully revealed by Prof. S. N. Bose, B.A., the famous occultist. His calculations are based upon Yoga-Sadhana (Meditation) taught by the famous Vedantist Yogi Swami Premanandajee, his grand-father. Prof. Bose's wonderful Yogic powers have been very remarkably recorded in the columns of more than some thirty leading and influential journals of India and Burma (Liberty, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Advance, Basumati, Times of Assam, Hindu Herald, The Rangoon Mail and 24 others) Numerous eminent persons have certified his wonderful Yogic predictions. Charges for answering 5 questions Re. 1, annual life reading monthly details Rs. 2, weekly details Rs. 5. Extensive Whole Life Reading Rs. 10. (Birth date or approximate age and time of writing required). Address—Prof. S. N. BOSE, B. A., Swami Premananda Ashram, (Established 1916) Box No. 11418 Beadon Street, P. O., CALCUTTA.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three.)

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure urethra troubles in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia Sandal Oil etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only).

"DILPASAND" (Birth Control). Its 3 doses use will stop pregnancy for 1 year. Quite safe to use. Price Rs. 3 for 12 doses. Sample 3 doses Re. one only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA.
Kaviraj, Darulsechat (Regd.)
GUJARAT (Punjab.)

FOR PILES
USE **"PILENZA"**
The Combined Treatment.
Price Rs. 2-15-0.
Obtainable from all Chemists.
Bombay Agent:—
KEMP & CO., LTD.,
Bombay.

REMEMBER!
L O B **MEDICINE CHEST**
— Beautiful Tin Box
— Containing 8 Useful
— Household Remedies
— for Rs. 3-8.
A NECESSITY IN THE HOME
At Chemists and Stores or
Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
BOMBAY DEPOT,
PEERBHAI BUILDINGS,
No. 2 2nd floor.
Princess Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADVERTISERS NOTE.
MALAYALA MANORAMA
The most widely circulated Daily on the Malabar Coast.
Estd. in 1888 (42 years old)
Best medium for **Advertising**
For list of advertisers of world-wide standing patronising the Manorama and other particulars apply to:—
Manager, Manorama, Kottayam, Travancore.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.

:o:

DEFECTS OF PROPOSED MEASURE.

(By Dr. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA)

The Bill for establishing a Medical Council in India, which has been circulated for eliciting the opinion of the Local Governments, University Medical Colleges and the independent medical profession, is a highly objectionable one, as will be shown below. The Bill as it stands ties down the medical education and still more the medical profession in India, to the chariot wheels of the Medical bureaucracy which at present is entirely under the control of the Indian Medical Service.

The Bill aims at instituting a Medical Council for the whole of India with a view to establish a Medical Register in India and secondly to supervise medical examinations and provide for the maintenance of a minimum standard of professional qualification amongst medical graduates. The necessity of this Council being set up has been precipitated because of the recent conflict with the General Medical Council, London, which has refused recognition to Indian medical degrees, until it is officially satisfied that the minimum standard of qualification required by it is assured. But the manner in which this Bill is drafted makes it fall far short of the full recognition due to Indian public sentiment, as also of the nature and purpose of similar bodies in other countries. To substantiate the above, this Note endeavours to [illegible] the provisions of the Bill so [illegible] demonstrate its shortcomings and objectionable features, and to indicate amendments of the same.

THE COUNCIL'S DUTIES.

The most important duties of a Medical Council, amongst others, should be:—

(1) To control the standard of medical education and professional qualifications, with a view to assuring that the medical practitioners possess the necessary knowledge and skill for their professional work; and

(2) To assure the maintenance by registered medical practitioners of the high standard of professional conduct and rectitude.

The active co-operation of such a Council may also be secured in the recruitment for public medical services by means of open competition examinations, as also in regard to the conduct of medical research, in the compilation of a Pharmacopoeia and other functions for the general benefit of the profession as well as of the Country.

The first of these functions is performed, (a) by the medical Council prescribing the minimum courses of study; (b) ascertaining, through specially appointed inspectors, that the medical examinations are of a sufficiently high standard; and, (c) by withdrawing the recognition of the medical degrees and diplomas granted by those medical institutions whose standards do not come up to the minimum standards prescribed or indicated by the Council.

The Council carries out its second function by drawing up a set of regulations, concerning professional conduct, which those on its Register have to follow. And, in case, any practitioner is proved, after an open enquiry conducted by the Council itself, to have been guilty of an "improper conduct in any professional respect", the Council removes his name from the Medical Register; and the medical practitioner suffers all the consequences of such a removal of his name from the Register.

CONCEIVED IN NARROW SPIRIT.

The Bill under discussion seems, however, to be conceived in too narrow a spirit, concentrating attention only on the machinery rather than on the real guiding purposes of such legislation. In fact, apart from the preamble, which itself is evidence of the narrowness of the outlook, there is no section defining clearly the purpose and object of the Bill, which should be of aid in properly interpreting the operative provisions of the Bill. This is an omission which goes to the root of the measure that cannot be remedied by merely verbal amendments.

As against the responsibilities laid on the medical practitioners in all countries, where Medical Acts of more or less a similar nature are in force, they are allowed certain rights and privileges. For example, no medical practioner can be appointed in the Military or Naval Medical Services of the country or to any civil medical post under Government—whether central or local or under any local authority, or to any hospital or dispensary, or on ships registered in the country or plying in territorical water, unless he is a registered medical practitioner, that is, unless his name appears on the Medical Register of the country. Likewise, no medical certificate is legally valid unless it is signed by a registered medical practitioner, nor will his evidence giving medical opinion be accepted in a Court of Law. Dangerous drugs or poisons are also not allowed to be administered by a practitioner unless he is registered. A medical practitioner would also not be entitled to administer anaesthetics, or recover any charge in any Court of Law for any medical or surgical advice, attendance, or for the performance of any operation, or for any medicine which he may have prescribed and supplied, unless he is registered under the Medical Acts of the country, nor would any person be protected in charges of manslaughter etc., unless registered.

ABSENCE OF PROTECTION.

It will thus be seen that the Medical Acts in all countries supervise the medical education and qualifications and lay onerous responsibilities on the medical profession in respect of professional conduct of a high order. In return for such demands, the medical practitioners are protected and privileged in various ways indicated above. Unless such a protection was afforded, it would be easily understood that it would not be worth while being on the Medical Register. In the Indian Medical Council Bill as circulated, there is, however, an utter absence of any reference to the privileges or immunities or protection of the kind described above, which medical practitioners are assured under similar Acts in other countries. This complete absence of any such reference in the Bill now proposed by the Government of India is most ominous. This omission cannot be a mere oversight, as a reference to these privileges was included in the corresponding Bill circulated by the Government of India in 1928.

Another striking omission in the Bill, as it stands at present, makes it possible for any foreign national to settle in India and to do what he likes in the country in the way of professional practice without any restriction and without having to observe any discipline under the Indian Medical Council. He may even obtain service under the Indian Government, without being registered in the country, if the medical advisers of the Government were inclined or induced to push his claims. This omission in the Bill will also need to be rectified. I would therefore suggest that the Bill be amended that unless a medical practitioner is on the Indian Medical Register in the first instance and not by reciprocity, he will not be allowed the privileges open to registered medical practitioners, such as those already mentioned. The effect of this amendment would not be to exclude any non-Indian simply because he is non-Indian to practise or serve in India. It simply requires every medical man in India, whether Indian or non-Indian, desiring these privileges, to conform to the discipline and regulations of the Indian Medical Council.

RECIPROCITY.

Arising out of the last remark, mention may be made here of the consequences of reciprocity as between the medical practitioners on the several Medical Registers in the British Empire and other countries. Much was made of the world "reciprocity" at the Simla Conference held in June 1930, at which the representatives of local Governments and of the medical faculties of Indian Universities assisted. This word no doubt figures in the Bill under consideration. It is understood to mean that the medical degrees of no country will be registrable in India, unless the countries whose nationals would like to practise in India allowed recognised Indian medical degrees to be registered by the proper authorities in those countries as a matter of course. In the Bill circulated by Government it is, however, laid down that "The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside British India which are included in the Second Schedule shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act."

POSITION OF BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL.

In the Schedule referred to are mentioned all the qualifications registered by the General Medical Council, London, without that Council having given any guarantee that the medical qualifications of British Indian universities would be likewise automatically registrable and registered in Great Britain. The proper course would be not to specify any degrees or qualifications in the second Schedule as automatically registered in India, but to leave it to the Indian Medical Council to negotiate with the General Medical Council, London, as with similar bodies in other countries, for a reciprocal recognition of the medical qualifications recognised in their respective countries.

CURIOUS OMISSION.

There is another curious feature of the Bill to which attention needs to be drawn. The First Schedule of the Bill gives the names of those Indian medical medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act". From this Schedule, however, the medical degrees of the Andhra, Patna and Rangoon universities have been omitted. I am at a loss to understand the raison d'etre of this action on the part of the Indian Government, which amounts to a slight on these Indian Universities. No explanation whatsoever for this extraordinary exclusion of these three Universities from the First Schedule is to be found either in the 'Note' on the various clauses of the Bill or in the covering letter of the Secretary to Government (Department of Education, Health and Lands) explaining the scope of the Bill. It is well known that the medical examinations of all these universities have been inspected more than once by competent inspectors and that the 'sufficiency' of these examinations was well admitted by those inspectors. Major-General Megaw, Major-General Sprawson, Sir Frank Conner, and Colonel Dutton, who are Government officers on the active list, and who have held important teaching appointments in the various medical colleges, were the inspectors for the medical examinations of these and other Indian unversities. It would therefore seem as though this exclusion of these three Universities from recognition was merely to placate the General Medical Council, London, since no other satisfactory reason in explanation of such an action of Govrenment is possible or forthcoming.

GLARING DEFECTS.

There are other omissions and shortcomings in the Bill as it stands to some of which reference is made in subsequent paragraphs, while others are perhaps of too minor a nature to demand a special mention in a Note like this. The positive side of the powers and functions entrusted to this Council evidences a lack of trust to which reference is made in paragraph 3 above, and so no more need be said here on that fundamental point. On the negative side the omissions or defects are more glaring and the Note will, therefore, treat more fully of them.

OFFCIALISED COUNCIL.

I therefore turn to the objectionable features in the mechanical or constitutional sides of the Bill. The proposed constitution of the Medical Council aims at creating a small official body consisting principally of Government medical servants, in which will be vested vast powers of supervision, control and discipline of medical education and profession in the country. One of the functions of this Council would be, as stated above, to try medical practitioners on the charge of "conduct improper to a medical practitioner". But under the Bill as drafted, in a Council with a membership of about 28 to 30, only three or four will really be, as shown below members of the independent medical profession to guard the interests of the general medical practitioners who constitute over 99 per cent of the profession.

To prove the above, let us examine the composition of the Council. Out of the total membership of about 30 members about 12 are to be nominated by the Central and Local Governments, 8 are to represent the Indian Universities and remainder are to be elected by the registered medical practitioners. These figures do not seem unfair until the details of the university and medical profession representation are examined. For instance, eight representatives of the Medical Faculties of the British Indian universities, as proposed in the Bill, will be selected from amongst themselves, by an electorate of less than 125 members, who constitute the Medical Faculties of the different universities. Again, if the number of 125 members of the Medical Faculties is analysed, it will be found that nearly three-fourths of them are gazetted medical officers of Government, a large number of them being senior I.M.S., officers. If this body, in its several constituencies elect 8 representatives, the chances of medical teachers drawn from the independent medical profession being elected are very slender; not more, perhaps, than one in eight; the rest will all be Government servants. This would be easily understood from the fact that in some universities the Medical Faculties consist of only from four to twelve members; and it would not be surprising to find that the election, under such circumstances, will be manoeuvred by small coteries. In the Andhra university, for example, the Medical Faculty consists, if I am correctly informed, of about four members only. Even in such a large and old-established university like the Madras University, the Medical Faculty has no more than eight members on it. Bombay is the only university with a relatively large Medical Faculty, about twenty-five members, of whom the majority are now non-officials. Excepting, therefore, in Bombay, Government Medical Officers completely dominate the Faculties throughout the Country; and hence the election by the Faculty representative would only help to return an overwhelmingly official element to the Medical Council. The University representative should really be chosen by the Senate. This is not only to secure a fair proportion of the independent medical profession being returned to the Council from these constituencies but also to fix the responsibility on the real body entrusted in each university with the control of the higher education and examination. It is the Senate in every university which is ultimately responsible for the standard of medical qualifications and for the prestige of the degrees which it confers; and so it is the right and proper body to form this constituency. In Great Britain, also, the custom is that the representatives of British Universities on the General Medical Council, London, are elected by the supreme governing bodies of the universities, namely, the Senate, and not by the Medical Faculties thereof. The Bill therefore needs to be amended so that the University representatives on the Medical Council are elected by the Senate or the supreme governing body of each University.

(To Be Continued.)

DEAD BODIES FOUND ON PARADE GROUNDS

QUETTA, Nov. 18.

Dead bodies of two sepoys of Hazara Pioneers who had been missing from the lines for two days have been found on their own parade ground. The dead sepoys are Hassan Ali and Mahomed Isa. They appear to have been stabbed. Police are making enquiries.—A. P.

ANCHOR BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Government Test House Alipore Reports:
Cement and Sand (tensile strength) Tests
at 7 days : 534 lbs.
at 28 days : 593 lbs.
Anchor Brand Cement is really **SUPER CEMENT** as it is considerably above the British Standard Specification, (Revised 1925).
It is used by Government Departments, Railways, Port Trusts, Municipalities and other Public Bodies.
Manufactured by
THE OKHA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Works at DWARKA

BAKUL SOAP
Gives the charming fragrance of the Bakul flower to your BATH.
Bombay Stockists:—
MOHANLAL MANSUKHLAL, Juma Musjid.
VITHALDAS NARAYANDAS, Juma Musjid.
V. PRABHA & CO.
HIND VASTU PRASARAK MANDAL.

BAKUL
Calcutta Soap Works
BALLYGUNGE
BAKUL

Sole Agents:—KONKAR BROS. & CO.,
Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
Bombay Depot:—Mohan Building, Bombay 4.

INDIAN PAPER for INDIAN PUBLICATIONS
Paper of the finest quality for all classes of Book Printing is now manufactured in India.
THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS are the leading makers of these papers-Indian Bamboo and Indian Grasses are the principal raw materials used in their manufacture.
Samples will willingly be sent on application.
Lend your support to this Indian Industry.
Specify
ELEPHANT BRAND PAPER
always

Genuine Titaghur Paper is packed under labels bearing the above registered Trade Mark.
THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MAKERS OF HIGH CLASS PAPERS.
BOMBAY AGENTS KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Please mention this paper when replying.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.
A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING
WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES.
LAST YEAR'S
REMARKABLE PROGRESS
EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.
Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
REACHING FOR THE MOON
AT
PATHE CINEMA

A. S. DIAS & CO.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.
The "Challenge Suit"
We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Superior Dress Suitings, Cashmere, China Silk, Palm Beach, Indian Silk, Indian-Suitings, Tussore, and various shades, Inspection invited.
The Challenge Semi Suit
Indian Royal Palm Beach Suit 15/-
Indian Royal Office Suit C.T. 18/-
Indian Royal Office Trouser

THIRD TRIUMPHANT WEEK!

RARE INDIAN TALKIE
WITH
PERFECT SOUND & EXCELLENT
PHOTOGRAPHY
OF
MADAN THEATRES
OF "SHIRIN-FARHAD" & LAILA-MAJNU"
FAME

DAILY PACKED HOUSE

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY! BEST OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR THE FAMOUS
MISS KAJJAN'S
LOVELIEST SONGS AS APSARA-DANCER
OF
"SHIRIN-FARHAD" & "LAILA-MAJNU" FAME

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR
THE
SONGS OF FAMOUS DRAMATISTS LATE
Messrs. BALIWALLA & KHATAU
IN THIS TALKIE OF MADANS

HARISCHANDRA

STARRING
MD. NAWAB & Miss. SHARIFA & OTHERS

APSARA-DANCE; GARBA-DANCE; FAIRY-DANCE & DURBAR DANCE With BEST MUSIC

THE TRUTH-INCARNATE

WITH
Miss. PATIENCE COOPER As FAIRY-DANCER

THEATRE IS EQUIPPED with LATEST R.C.A. PHOTOPHONE GIVING VERY CLEAR SOUND

DAILY SHOWS: 6 and 10 P. M.
MATINEES ON SATURDAY & SUNDAYS AT 3. P. M.

WEST END TALKIES

BOOK IN ADVANCE
LAMINGTON ROAD

The Most Valuable TONICS

No. 49. Veeryotone Pills.—A leading non-constipating, all round general tonic of the day. Helps to regain lost strength, activity, brightness and beauty.—**Price Rs. 2-8.**

No. 50. Chaitanyotone Pills.—A most valuable remedy for general weakness, physical decay and loss of nerve power. A positive cure for impotence.—**Price Rs. 6.**

No. 51. Chaitanyotone Oil.—For external application in the above complaints of chronic nature. A sure and speedy way for fresh Vigor and Manliness.—**Price Rs. 5.**

No. 83. Elixir Angoor Compound.—An Ideal Vedic Tonic. Tonic-Nutrient, Restorative, Reconstructive, Refreshing, Invigorating.-**Price 1lb. Bot. Rs. 3-8; 4oz. Bot. Re. 1.**

Send for Literature and Catalogue to:—

Dr. J. D. Kulkarni
THAKURDWAR ROAD,
BOMBAY NO. 2.
Tele. Add: 'OMKARODAYA.'

Try Right Now
VIM-O-LA
(American herb-o'-Life)

Quick relief guaranteed for Dyspepsia, Chronic Constipation, Indigestion, Stomach, Kidney and Liver troubles. Recommended by Medical Profession.
Price per bottle Re. 1-4 only. V.P. charges extra. LITERATURE FREE.

Wanted District Agents.

THE AMERICAN HERBAL PRODUCTS CO.,
MAHENDRA MANSIONS,
Fort, Bombay.

Mother India's Gift!

The rare Product of her children's industry

STAR OF INDIA MADRAS MADE PENCILS

27 varieties. Black-lead, Colour and Copying

MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY
P.O. BOX 86 • MADRAS

Sole Agents:—[illegible] PRABHA & Co., Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

November 20.

Ralwalpindi, Stringer, London.
Dogra, McLean, Calcutta.
Gairsoppa, Brooks, Navlakhi.
Masinpur, Gower Rangoon.
Baroda, Readman, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

November 21.

Sumatra, Hedding, Karachi.
City of Bedford, Booth, Calcutta.
Naldera, Harrison, Kobe.

LOADING.

November 20.

Steamer Karanja for Durban.
Steamer Lorendano for Rotterdam.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Naldera:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Naldera, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karanja, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (8 a.m.) from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and 705 passengers.

S S Dogra:—The T M Coy's steamer Dogra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta. with a general cargo.

S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gairsoppa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Navlakhi with a general cargo.

S S Maseinpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Maseinpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Baroda:— The B I S N Coy's steamer Baroda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sumatra:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Sumatra, will sent to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Sumatra:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Sumatra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S City of Bedford:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Bedford, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 20.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 28-11, M M & Co.
4 City of Venice, Glasgow, 25-11, K Nixon & Co.
5 Genoa Maru, Kobe 24-11, N Y. Kaisha.
6 Braunfels, Hamburg, 24-11, L Edward Ltd.
9 Sumatra, Kaarchi, 20-11, L Edward Ltd.
11 City of Bedford, Calcutta, 21-11 F F Campbell and Co.
14 Bloemfontein, Hull, 24-11, K Nixon and Co.
15 Aquileia, Genoa 1-12, L T M Co.
16 Tokushima Maru, Osaka, 3-12, N T Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Gt. Quentin, NF, 25-11, J Mackintosh & Co.
3 Ellora, Karachi, 21-11, M M & Co.
6 Jehangir, Jeddah 24-11, T Morrison and Co.
7 Hiyeizan Maru, Japan, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Borneo Maru Japan 22-11 O. S Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Jalajyoti, Karachi, 2-11, Scindia S N Co.
H Skuld, M'Coast 22-11, S Hassam & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Viceroy of India 27-11 P and C S N Co.
Comorin 4-12 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 11-12 P and O S N Co.
Mongolia 17-12 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 25-12 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma 20-11 M M and Co.
Masula 13-12 M M and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan 28-12 L Edward.
Sista 7-12, L Edward Ltd.
Thalata, 18-12, L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
Clan Ranold 28-11 I F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Argunfels 28-11 L Edward Ltd.
Frauenfels 9-12, L Edward Ltd.
Wartenfels 15-12, L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Tawali, 25-12, L Edward Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hilda 21-11 L T Co.
Himalaya 28-11 L T Co.
Cracovia. 30-11. L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

C|Florence 27-11 F F Campbell Co.
C|Hereford 14-12 F F Campbell Co.
New Orlean, 8-12, L Edward Ltd.
Sawokla. 18-1. L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Madras Maru 26-11 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 16-12 O S Kaisha
Argun Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Ivo Maru 1-12 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 16-12 N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 19-12 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore 25-11 P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore 21-12 P and O S N Co.
Gange 10-12, L T Co.

FROM BRISBANE.

Mooltan 4-12 P and O S N Co.
Strathmener 18-12 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karanja 21-11 M M and Co.
Khondalla 5-12 M M and Co.
Kenya 19-12 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 28-11, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aquileia, 1-12, M Italiana.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C|Venice 25-11 K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Branenfels N F L Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE

Genoa Maru 22-11 N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 20-11 O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 3-12, NF, Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Baroda 25-11 M M and Co.
Vasna, 27-11, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Dogra N F F M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Subadar, NF, T M & Co.
Gairsoppa NF, M M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Jalajyoti, NF, S S N Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C|Venice K N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Acquileia, M Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.

Branenfels L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Genoa Maru N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha
TokushiMaru, N Y Kaisha

FROM BUSRAH.

Vasna, M M & Co.
Baroda M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Dogra T M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Subadar, T M Co.
Gairsoppa, M M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Jalajyoti, S S N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Kalavati, 19-11-31.
S S Sarasvati, 19-11-31.
S S Janki, 19-11-31.
S S City of Bedford 19-11-31.
S S Sumatra, 19-11-31.

IMPORTS.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Agents, M M & Co., from London.—71 cases medicine; 35 cases meats; 76 cases sweets; 51 cases jams; 57 cases sugar; 77 cases boot polish; 25 pipe clay; 15 cases emery powder; 45 cases gripe water; 277 cases malted milk; 25 cases starch; 68 cases cigarettes; 100 cases gin; 143 cases biscuits; 83 cases wine; 160 wincarnis; 93 cases o'stalmalt; 25 cases vinegar; 25 cases rum: 195 cases whisky; 255 cases o'stores; 40 cases lamps; 20 cases cider; 110 cases salt 220 bags borax; 200 bales newspaper; 30 cases paper; 648 drums paint; 530 bags cement; 96 cases pedestals; 75 bundles steel plates.

From Rotterdam:—700 cases beer; 50 cases salad oil; 29 cases paper; 1000 bags farina.

From Bordeaux.—255 cases brandy.

From Cheroute.—50 cases brandy; 10 cases wine.

From Hamurg.—40 cases champagne; 44 bundles copper sheets; 45 bundles copper wire.

From Basle.—90 bales silk yarn;

From Marseilles.—700 bags almonds; 174 cases alum discs; 275 cases milk dried; 20 cases castor oil; 150 cases grapes; 100 lead ore, 125 cases mineral water.

From Aden.—1 box pearls; 1 box specie; 504 bags chora grain.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

S. S. Kaizer-I-Hind for London:—16 bales animal skin, E. Mavji & Co.; 7 bales animal skin, H. Oosman; 3625 bags groundnut cakes, W. Lotham & Co.; 675 bags groundnut cakes, Steel Bros.; 320 bags myrabollum, C. Jiwanlal & Co.; 893 bags myrabollum, C. Jiwanlal & Co.; 30 bales, cotton rags, B. Mahosukhram & Co.; 5 bales woollen carpets, J. Faizulla; 326463 Rs. bar gold, R. Gokuldas; 889837 Rs. bar gold, Netherland Trading Society; 676231 Rs. bar gold, Chinubhai & Co.; 548353 Rs. bar gold, Mercantile Bank of India: 95383 Rs, gold sovereign, Netherland Trading Society; 170847 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India.

For Amsterdam:—1052500 Rs. bar gold, Netherland India Commercial Band Ltd;

For Marseilles:—201 bags groundnut kerals, M. Bhuta & Co. 246682 Rs. gold soverign B. Tehermal; 8227 Rs. gold sovereign N. Dwarkadas; 82227 Rs. gold sovereign R. Gokuldas; 673758 Rs. bar gold, R. Gokuldas.

For Constantinoble:—14 bales woollen carpets, Cox & King Ltd.

C/o. Venice for Liverpool 175 bales wool raw, V. Oomersey; 30 bales wool raw, Anglo Siam Corporation; 13 bales cotton thread waste, M. Narottamdas & Co.; 31 bales cotton fly, M. Narottamdas & Co.; 4000 pkts. myrabollum, C. Jiyanlal & Co. 1386 bags myrobollum, Kalyandas Bros.

For Glassgow:—1232 bags myrobollum, P. Mathradas & Co.; 240 bundle stanes and heeds of empty h. beds Spinner & Co.

For Glassgow:—1950 bags groundnut oil cakes, H. Ramji & Co.; 660 bags linseed oil cakes, H. Ramji & Co.; 14 bales cotton yarn, Finlay Mills Ltd.; 1350 bags linseed oil cakes, Swastika Oil Mills.

For Manchester:—20 bales cotton thread waste, M. Narottamdas & Co.; 27 drum groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1600 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 3840 bags groundnuts, K. Devchand & Co.; 5120 groundnuts K. Devchand & Co.; 8960 bags ground nuts, K. Devchand & Co.; 30 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons.

S. S. Braunfels for Hamburg: 55 bales, cotton fly, B. Karsandas & Co.

For Rotterdam:—2136 bags joowari, M. Bhuta & Co.

Sor Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly, B. Karsandas & Co.; 114 bags kaug grain, T. S. Thadani & Son.; 130 bales cotton raw, Bombay & Co.

For Passages: 100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Bloemfontein for Liverpool: 14 bales woollen cuttings, H. B. Makerrow & Co.

C/o. Bedford for New York:—80 bags gum karaya, S. Khekery & Co.

S. S. Naldera for Alexandrretta: 85 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Port Said:—25 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab

For London:—677111 Rs. bar gold, American Express Co.; 195607 Rs. bar gold, Chartered Bank of I. Aust. & China; 170847 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India.

S. S. Aquilia for Genoa:—303 bags linseed, K. Devchand & Co. 495 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S. S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—186 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, T. B. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Uagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Trading Co.

FREE! FREE!

This coupon will give you free entrance for four persons at the

B. I. F.
AMUSEMENT PARK

LOCATION:—Opp. Central Station, Bellasis Road.

Dancing stunts by European artists, Hawaiian dances, Marwari dance, Dental Tropez, Chinese fox woman, woman spider, Minoo the Mystic also Giant wheel, Joy wheel, Mountain slide, Radio, Refreshment rooms, and

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
ENTRANCE
ANNAS 2 ONLY,

COUPON
B. I. F. AMUSEMENT PARK
THIS COUPON GIVES A FREE ENTRANCE TO FOUR PERSONS IN THE B. I. F. A. PARK.
MANAGER

ANANGSENA
ALL TALKING SINGING DANCING PICTURE
IMPERIAL MOVITONE BOMBAY

COMMENCING 28TH SATURDAY

IMPERIAL MOVIE TONE'S
ALL-TALKING, SINGING DANCING PICTURE.

ANANGSENA

There is a charm irresistible in this story of fast moving action—plots, counter plots and Court-intrigues.

ANANGSENA

Featuring:

Your favourite Master VITHAL
with
ZILLOO. ZOHRA. MUSHTARI. and HADI.
Director: MOTI B. GIDWANI

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road, Bombay.

SIXTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK ! OWING TO PUBLIC REQUEST ! STILL GOING STRONGER !

SPLENDID MUSIC AND EXCELLENT DANCES

MADANS TALKIE OF DISTINCTION
WITH KAJJAN & NISSAR
SHIRIN-FARHAD

SHOWS: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P. M. Matinee on Satur. Sun. & Fridays at 3 P.M.

AND AN AMUSING TALKIE-COMEDY MUMBAINEE-SHETANEE With MOHAN & SHARIFA

DON'T FAIL TO GO TO
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD

SAFE MILK

SAFE in all seasons, no matter how hot the weather. SAFE wherever you get it, because it never varies. SAFE because it has all its vitamins but is free from harmful germs. SAFE because it is sealed securely from dust and dirt and danger. Use only MILKMAID MILK for every household purpose.

MILKMAID
PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND
MILK

aris fashions for Men? Why not?
Sold Everywhere
10 Years' Guarantee

The few bits of jewellery allowed to men are, a watch-chain, a pair of cuff-links, studs, and a few others. It was demanded that at least these should be well designed and correctly styled. Who else could satisfy this demand, but the craftsmen from the fashion centres of Paris?

Centuries have elapsed, and today "EXCELSIOR" Rolled Gold Jewellery still retains that golden perfection of workmanship which makes French made Rolled Gold Jewellery so dependable and lasting.

EXCELSIOR
Genuine 18 Carat Rolled Gold Jewellery.
EXCELSIOR TRADING Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, BOMBAY

Grand Opening Night Grand Opening Night.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
RIPON THEATRE
on Sat. 21-11-31 at 4 P.M.
Sunday 22-11-31 at 3-30 P.M.
NEW DRAMA by Mr. N. V. KULKARNI.
"Kanho Patra"
Plans Open at the Theatre,
from 8 to 11 A.M. & 4 to 8 P.M.

"JUST LIKE JAWAHAR."

Echo Of Calcutta Speech In London.

TORIES TREAT IT AS BLUFF.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech in Calcutta is described by the Tory Press as an empty threat intended to bluff the British Government, but in Indian circles, it is considered as an ultimatum to the Government to settle affairs without delay.

At Knights Bridge where Mahatma Gandhi resides, the speech is described as "just like Jawahar", who does not mince matters but faces issues fairly and squarely.

Mahatma Gandhi had no opportunity to express an opinion on the speech

It is understood that under the auspices of the Commonwealth of India League Parliamentary Labour Committee, Mr. Sen Gupta will address the members of the House of Commons on Tuesday next on the situation in Bengal with special reference to the rule by Ordinance.

It is reported that Mr. Sen Gupta has cabled to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that complete agreement with the latter's views that Swaraj will not come through the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Sen Gupta will also meet eminent politicians and journalists as desired by Mr. Horrabin, Vice-Chairman of the League.

'VIOLENCE IS INJURIOUS TO NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT."

Pt. Jawaharlal Addresses Calcutta Youths.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Addressing a large gathering of young men this morning at Albert Hall, Pandit Jawaharlal discussed the great influence of the last movement for freedom. He described how it taught the people to force organization. The importance of India, he stated, had been enhanced in the eyes of the foreigners since the last struggle. He eulogised the organizing capacity of women who so much contributed to the cause of freedom of the country and observed that true position of a nation was judged by the status of its women.

Analyzing the possible effects of violence in contrast with non-violence, Panditji held that latter was fraught with tremendous potentialities, and said that his knowledge was based on practical experience. He expressed his opinion that violence was definitely injurious to non-violent movement. Sjt. Jawahar Lal exhorted the audience to think and analyze the efficacy of non-violence and hoped that they would arrive at same conclusion.

AGRARIAN DISTRESS IN U. P.

Rush In Collector's Court.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MUTTRA, Nov. 17.

When the District Courts opened after the Dewali holidays on the 13th instant hundreds of tenants came over from the district to represent their grievances regarding the insufficiency of the remissions allowed in rents. At the lowest estimate the number of the tenants was 1,500.

There are four Tahsils in the District. The S. D. O.'s of three of these Tahsils refused to entertain the applications of the tenants without an eight-anna stamp. The tenants put forth the plea of their poverty and sought the S. D. O's protection but to no purpose. One S. D. O. of the Sadabad Tahsil, however, entertained the applications.

There was also on the same day a heavy rush in the Collector's Court. Hundreds of tenants pushed forth to put in their applications representing that owing to the untimely continuous rains considerable damage has been caused to the Kharif and cotton crop and praying that liberal remission should be allowed to them after due enquiry.

The Collector took up all the applications.

AGRARIAN TROUBLE BREWING IN ANDHRA.

Pt. Jawaharlal's Reply To Letter

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Nov. 18.

In reply to his letter to Pandit Jawaharlal detailing the grievances of the ryots in Venkatagiri and the present developments in the estate as a reult of the demand for pasture rent and asking for the guidance of the A. I. C. C. Mr. Venkatramanarao, Secretary, Zamindari Ryots' Association, has received a reply in which Pandit Nehru suggested that the application for starting Satyagraha in the Venkatagiri Zemindari must come through the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee.

In pursuance of this advice, it is propopsed to place the grievance of the ryots before the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. The proposal to start Satyagraha was postponed.

GURUVAYUR SATYAGRAHA DAY BY DAY.

Peaceful Procession And Meeting.

(From a Correspondent.)
GURUVAYUR, Nov. 15.

As usual, the volunteers offered satyagraha to-day. The approaching Ekadasi festival along with the Satyagraha campaign is attracting people from all parts of Kerala.

SATYAGRAHA SEDITION CASE.

(From a Correspondent.)
GURUVAYUR, Nov. 14.

The sedition case against Sjt. Subramanian Tirumumpu (leader of Guruvayur Temple Satyagraha) Sjt. Krishnaswami Iyer (Editor of the Congress Weekly "Yuvabharatham") and the printer of the Weekly will come up for hearing on the 26th instant before the District Magistrate of Malabar. Bail was refused to both of them. The petitioner stated that the poem in question was only a review of the last Satyagraha and would not be an incitement to future action.

Satyagraha at Guruvayur continues peacefully. A Mahomedan who was driving a bullock cart on the Satyagraha road was incited to drive it through the gate in the barricade where the Satyagrahis stood to test the latter's determination to suffer but the cartman refused.

SATYAGRAHI PROCESSION.

To-day, a big procession of the Ashram volunteers along with a considerable numbers of sympathisers from all communities marched from the camp and made a 'pradakshan' of the temple. The authorities of the temple feared that the procession might turn aggressive, but the Satyagrahis were absolutely peaceful and returned to the camp after the round was over.

At a public meeting held in the afternoon, prominent leaders spoke reaffirming their faith in the justice of their cause and exhorted the Satyagrahis to stand firm till victory was theirs.

SECOND "DHRANGADHRA DAY"

Bombay To Celebrate To-day

The Dhrangadhra Sansthan Praja Mandal will celebrate "The Second Dhrangadhra Day" in Bombay to-day (Saturday) in honour of the people of Dhrangadhra State who suffered under the repressive policy of the State and are still suffering.

The Mandal has also appealed to the people of Kathiawar to celebrate "Dhrangadhra Day" in Kathiawar by arranging peaceful processions and public meeting to concentrate public opinion on the question of holding Kathiawar Political Conference and withdrawal of prohibition orders against Dhrangadhra State workers.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme of "Dhrangadhra Day" is as follows:—A procession of Kathiawari people will start from the office of the Mandal (Kalbadevi Road, Dahanukar Building to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 a.m. and proceed through Princes Street, Shekh Memon Street, Mumbadevi, Bhuleshwar and will reach Heerabaug where processionists will offer prayer and then disperse.

A public meeting of Kathiawaris will be held in Heerabaug Hall to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. when the leaders of Kathiawar will address the meeting on "Dhrangadhra Day".

INDIA'S FISCAL POLICY

Delegates' Discussions With London Financiers

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

With reference to the "private discussions on commercial matters" to which Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas frequently alluded in the course of his speech at the meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee yesterday, it is understood that for over a fortnight, exchange of views by way of interviews and correspondence has been taking place between British Indian delegates representing Indian commerce and important city men including Mr. Montagu Norman, Sir Thomas Cattos, Sir Basil Blackett and Lord Reading. For some time, these conversations were disturbed owing to the General Election as well as the formation of the British Cabinet.

GOLDEN PUFF

The lightest and daintiest biscuit

Golden Puff is a delicious flaky biscuit — and is excellent for general table use

Other Peek Frean varieties

Pat-a-Cake, Shortcake, P.F. Assorted, Butter Puff Cheeselets, Glaxo, etc.

MADE BY PEEK FREAN LONDON

Agents: HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., Bombay and Calcutta, T. MOTANDAS & CO., Karachi. PARRY & CO., LTD., Madras.

CLOCK-TOWER ON CHOWPATY SANDS.

Discussion In Corporation.

COMMISSIONER CALLS IT "FANTASTIC IDEA."

The question of erecting a clock-tower on the Chowpaty sands came in for a heated discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday afternoon. At the end of the discussion, the House adopted an amendment sending the proposition to the Commissioner for report as regards the price of the clock, cost of construction, etc

CLOCK-TOWER FOR CHOWPATY

Mr. B. P. Wadke moved the following resolution:—

"That in view of the fact that great inconvenience is caused to the public visiting Chowpaty sands for recreation on account of the absence of a suitable clock visible therefrom, the Corporation are of opinion that a big 3 faced "Swadeshi manufactured" electric clock be erected at sufficient height on the Chowpaty sea shore in the axial line of Sandhurst Road to the sea sand (opposite Vienelli's old Restaurant). That the Commissioner be requested to take necessary steps to make provision for the same in the next year's budget."

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar said that boys loafing on the sands did not require any clock to regulate their movements. He moved an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to report on the cost, etc., of the clock.

FANTASTIC IDEA.

The Commissioner said that the budget had passed out of his hands and it was not necessary to incur this expenditure on a fantastic idea. He did not know also whether the Swadeshi Company manufactured clocks of the description given in the resolution.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe mentioned an indigenous Company and informed the House that it manufactured very good clocks. The cost of these was very reasonable, about Rs. 300 each.

Mr. I. S. Patel, contended that the Corporation was not the only place to advertise Indian clocks.

Mr. M. N. Talpade was for having Municipal clocks in all the prominent squares of the city.

Mr' P. J. Murzban, suggested that there was a clock in Parsi Bazaar Street donated to the Municipality by a munificent Parsi donor and it could be removed to Chowpaty. He was sure that the donor would have no objection to this proposal.

NO TOWER NEEDED.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji did not approve of the idea of erecting a tower for the clock. That would be waste of money. They had an Indian manufactured clock costing only Rs. 300 and working on electricity. It was good enough for the purpose. It could be put on a pillar and no tower was needed.

Sir Vasantrao's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

Your Complexion

Your face is more accessible to the enemies of skin beauty than any other part of your body. Blackheads, pimples and blemishes will result if impurities are allowed to accumulate in the pores.

A regular use of the delicately perfumed COLCONDA Sandalwood Soap for complexion and in your bath will inevitably increase your charm, by providing a penetrating, healing cleanliness that is the foundation of facial beauty. It is pure and harmless to even the most delicate skin and priced lower than any other. Price per box of 3 As. 13/- only.

COLCONDA
SANDALWOOD
SOAP
Made by Hyderabad Govt. Soap Factory.
Sole Agents: KOHINOOR AGENCIES,
Samuel St., Bombay No. 9.
Available at all leading Shops & Stores and also at: SVADESHI, Fort; F. P. MANEKIA, Cr. Market; and MAHAJAN BROS., Girgaum.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.— 12 noon Gramophone Records, 6 p.m. Children's hour. 6 p.m. Master Arnold De Souza will entertain on violin; 6-45 p.m. Odhavjijani (Stories in Gujerati) 9-20 p.m. Harikirtan by Haribha-

SUNDAY, November 22.

Public meeting at Chowpatty to celebrate Guru Nanak's birth anniversary, 6-30 p. m., Sjt. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

B. P. C. C.

The urgent meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C. will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

FLAG SALUTATION AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of Mandvi Prabhat Pherry Mandal, Kumar Sena, Vanar Sena and Manjar Sena, a Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed by Sjt. K. F. Nariman at Wadgadi, Azad Chauk, Mandvi tomorrow, Sunday at 8 a.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Borneo-Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 21st instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 22nd instant.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the usual public class on Upanishadas at Batliboi's to-day, (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) and on Sunday at 9 a.m. at the Ashram Hall.

A WARD D. C. C.—The adjourned special general meeting of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 22nd inst. at 9 a.m. in the Committee's Office, in Master Building, Bazargate Street.

kta Parayana Kavishwar Buwa.

PIR KULLUSHA URS.—The annual Urs. will be celebrated today (Saturday) at Kasaiwada Hills, near Kurla Station. All arrangements for the comfort of visitors have been provided.

GEETA CLASSES: Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will hold a Gita class to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a. m. in the Library hall of the Ashram, Khar. Similar classes will be held every Sunday morning.

KAVI PRITHU SHUKLA.—Under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, a meeting of the lovers of Gujerati literature will express its sense of grief for the untimely death of Kavi Prithu Shukla of Nariad to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge.

PROF. MANJI KHAN'S CONCERT

Prof. Manji Khan's concert, fixed for to-morrow (Sunday morning is postponed, owing to his indisposition, to 5th December.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

The opening ceremony of the Musical Art Society will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, at 8-30 p.m. on the 21st inst. with a concert by Prof. Abdul Karim Khan under the presidentship of Mr. B. S. Sukthankar,

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Mr. M. B. Dagaonkar is selected by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as a candidate to the ensuing Municipal elections from "F" Ward.

PROTEST METING: ST. SEBASTIAN COLONY.—A meeting of the landholders of the St. Sebastian's Housing Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at "The Sunshine" to protest against the Committee levying a Management Charge of Rs. 2 per plot.

DOWN WITH THE PURDAH.—Under the auspices of the "Karnatak Social Workers' Association", a public meeting of men and women will be held to celebrate "The All-India Anti-Purdah Day" at the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, today (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. P. G. Sonhe, Miss L. Talwar, Mrs. S. Suvarna and others will speak on "Social Freedom for Women". Mrs. M. K. R. Naidu will preside.

CASES BEFORE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Kanji Master Charged With Rape.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

The fifth criminal session of the Bombay High Court met on Friday when Justice Blackwell presided. There were in all 28 cases on the board with 37 accused. Among those placed in the court were also Mr. Kanji Karamsy Master who is committed to the sessions to take his trial on the charge of rape by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon. When indicated by the Clerk of the Crown and asked whether he pleaded guilty or claimed to be tried he replied that he pleaded not guilty and claimed a trial.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar then on behalf of Mr. Kanji applied for the same bail to which Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, appearing for the prosecution, did not object. His Lordship therefore ordered him to be released on the same bail as the lower court till his case came for hearing.

The other accused are five clerks of the local banks who are charged with forgery and cheating, and a Gujarati woman named Gomtibai who stands charged with murder of a woman by pouring kerosene oil on her clothes. Out of the 28 cases, four cases are of murder, two of rape, four of kidnapping, three of attempt at murder and seven of thefts. Among the accused charged with theft, one is charged with the theft of a rupee and another charged with the theft of two tunics of a police constable.

MEDICOS WHO RESPONDED TO CONGRESS CALL

Address To Drs. Modi And Daftary

Under the auspices of the Bombay Fort Jain Sangha, an imposing function was held lately at Kanji Khetsi Wadi at Mint Road to present an address to Dr. M. V. Modi, and Dr. D. N. Daftary, under the presidentship of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. The meeting was attended by various prominent people among whom were Muni Shri Nyayavijayji, Mr. Deochand Kalyanji, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai, Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, Dr. Poonshi Meisheri, Dr. Kalyandas, Dr. Chimanlal Mehta, Mr. A. L. Khokhani, Mr. Dahyalal Zaveri, Dr. Desai and others.

Sir Lalubhai said that he was not a Jain and that he was not a man to cherish and maintain provincial sentiments. My foremost desire, he said, is to see the whole country united and advanced in unity day by day. Still however, I am inspired to come here by my own natural and inherent pride as a born subject of Kathiawar, and I am greatly pleased to participate in the function of presenting addresses to two medical men who belong to Kathiawar. With regard to doctors and pleaders, the latter may or may not be of generous and benevolent nature but, I must admit that the feelings of generosity and charity are to some extent found in medical men. When our revered Sadhus heal mental diseases, these doctors performs the good work of curing physical maladies.

Then various messages of congratulations were read.

Mr. Chandrakanta, in introducing the two doctors said that Dr. Modi took his diploma of F.R.C.S. at an young age of 25. It was he who performed operation upon the late lamented Babu Genu. Dr. Dhirajlal N. Daftary, M.B.B.S. is the descendant of the well-known noble Daftary family of Morvi. Besides, he is always kind-hearted to the poor and helpless and rendered good services to the cause of the Congress.

Muni Shree Nyayavijayji, then delivered his speech on the subject of High Ideals and Cultural Development of Human Life.

MR. KOTHARI'S APPEAL.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, in his impressive speech drew the attention of the doctors to their duties of serving the poor and the needy without charging any fees, and serve with a selfless purpose, as they did in the case of Muni Maharaj. Mr. Kothari then appealed to the audience to contribute their quota to the cause of suffering people of Vizagapatam, as a result of which, a handsome donation of Rs. 4,125 was collected on the spot. Dr. Daftary gave his casket as a donation to the Fund and Miss Madhukanta Shankerlal Daftary presented a pair of her golden bangles both of which were received with loud cheers. Mr. Manilal Kothari then put the casket to auction and Dr. Daftary giving his highest bid for Rs. 500 for the same, it was given over to him.

Drs. Modi and Daftary replied to the address in suitable terms.

The President summing up the proceedings wished the two doctors complete success.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent meeting of the Council of management of "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held today, (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office in Parel.

Bombay Races.

WINTER MEETING: FIRST DAY.

Neguac fancied for the November Plate. Funny Face and Anchor to win the Cooperage Handicap Div. I and Div. II Respectively.

(Selections By Track-King)

The BAGHDAD PLATE—DIV. I.
1. BAJI.
2. KADIR HAJAZ.
3. REGARD.
F. Braganza.

The BAGHDAD PLATE—DIV. II.
1. BALOON.
2. BADRUZAMAN.
3. BIRBAL.
F. Black Beauty.

The BAGHDAD PLATE—DIV. III.
1. MISSHAN.
2. MUNSOOR.
3. BAGHDAD.
F. Ambassador.

The MEERUT PLATE.
1. HAPPY WARDEN.
2. ALUMNUS.
3. SCOTCH FAIR.
F. Sky Hawk.

The REDCAR PLATE.
1. QUICK TOY.
2. ECLAIR.
3. MEALAGH.
F. Frater.

The COOPERAGE HANDICAP.
1. FUNNY FACE.
2. JODI.
3. SUNSPOT.
F. Kaballa.

The NOVEMBER PLATE.
1. NEGUAC
2. CHIVALRESQUE.
3. DAN LENO.
F. Roi De Montigne.

The COOPERAGE HANDICAP—DIV. II.
1. ANCHOR.
2. STREPHON.
3. COLLECTOR.
F. Buick.

SELECTIONS (BY "WATCHDOG")

1ST RACE—
BRAGANZA .... 1.
BAJI .... 2.
KADIR HAJAZ .... 3.

2ND RACE—
BLACK BEAUTY .... 1.
BALLOON .... 2.
MY BOW .... 3.

3RD RACE—
AMBASSADOR .... 1.
MISSHAN .... 2.
MUNSOOR .... 3.

4TH RACE—
HAPPY WARDEN .... 1.
SCOTCH FAIR .... 2.
MIRAJ .... 3.

5TH RACE—
QUICK TOY .... 1.
SHINING STAR .... 2.
MEALAGH .... 3.

6TH RACE—
INJEMAN II .... 1.
PASHA .... 2.
DILSHER .... 3.

7TH RACE—
DAN LENO .... 1.
CHIVALRESQUE .... 2.
NEGUAC .... 3.

8TH RACE—
MURAT .... 1.
MUSHOOR .... 2.
WALLACE .... 3.

WHAT ARE BETTING SLIPS IN A GAMBLING CASE?

Important Decision By The High Court.

A decision of great importance is delivered by the learned Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bromfield in the Bombay High Court in dealing with an application for revision submitted by one, Karsondas Khimji, dealer in Indian drug. He was convicted by the second Presidency Magisatrate Mazagaon, in June 1st for keeping a gaming house under section 4 (a) of the Gaming Act and fined Rs. 75.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law with Mr. O'Gorman Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. Coelho, Advocate, appeared for the Petitioner. Counsel for the petitioner submitted that the conviction was wrong as the search by the police of the dispensary of the accused took place in the absence of the accused which was against section 103 of the Criminal Procedure Code and that the accused had not the exclusive possession of the shop as the so-called betting slips were found in the compounding room in charge of the compounder. It was further argued that the so-called betting slips could not be called betting slips because it was not proved as to who wrote them, and how they came in possession of the accused. One of the betting slips mention names of the horses and the other mentioned in addition to the names of horses certain figures, therefore it could not be inferred beyond reasonable doubt they were betting slips.

The petitioner is an Indian druggist keeping his dispensary in Janjikar street and is also a landlord and money lender. His shop was raided by the police on or about the 12th February last and three slips were found by the police in the search from a head of loose papers that in the dispensary to wrap the drugs in.

The Chief Justice in setting aside the conviction observed. Assuming that the names found in the slips are the names of the horses, and the figures mentioned in the slips are the amount of bets, we do not know whether the bets are being made by the accused or with the accused, or on what occasion they are to be made. We do not know anything about it, and the whole thing is a matter of inference. It seems to me that to convict the accused for carrying on a gaming house, you want a great deal more than that. We had a similar case recently in which I expressed a view that the action of the police in launching these prosecutions involved a great deal of waste of judicial time. His Lordship finally observed: "But to launch these prosecutions on evidence which is really quite consistent with the accused having made or intended to make a few private bets with friends of his own seems to be quite futile.

Mr. Justice Broomfield concurred and the conviction was set aside.

CHARITY SHOW AT CAPITOL CINEMA

In Aid Of Poor Students.

To help the Coverton Social Service League (Elphinstone College) "Madam Satan", will be screened at the Capitol Cinema at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, Sunday, by kind permission of the management and Messrs. Metro-Goldwyn Meyer (India) and a physical culture exhibition will be given on the occasion by the girls of the Arya-Kanya Mahavidyalaya Baroda. The C. S. S. League helps poor students in the Bombay Presidency and promotes temperance and sanitation. Tickets can be had at the Capitol Cinema, the Bombay Book Depot, Girgaon, and the Elphinstone College.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT NEW WADI FAIR

There will be a Swadeshi Exhibition of purely Indian made articles at the New Wadi Fair, Dady Seth Agiary Road. Last year taking advantage of the Swadeshi spirit that was the rage in the city some patriotic young men and women banded themselves and saw that the fair was free from all articles of foreign manufacture and their efforts were so successful that not one stall selling non-Indian toys or goods was to be seen in the fair. Encouraged by this success the residents of the locality have decided to have a Swadeshi Exhibition this year and as there is no entrance fee charged for the fair the stall-keepers reap a rich regard by the sale of their goods. The fair begins on December 9 and manufacturers and dealers in Swadeshi goods desiring to have stalls at the fair should communicate with Dr. Mahadev Vijaykar, New Wadi Lane, Dady Seth Agiary Road, Bombay No. 2.

Bazar Gate A. V. School Exhibition.

An exhibition, showing various items of educational value, including pictures of historical interest, handwriting of boys, collection of various pictures, will be held on Sunday (22nd inst) to the public from 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Special hours for ladies are fixed between 12 noon to 5 p.m. Admission is free.

LECTURE ON MARRIAGE.—Under the auspices of the Mahavir Students' Union, Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, Advocate, will deliver a public lecture on "Marriage—Sacrament or Contract", in Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Lecture Hall at Gowalia Tank, to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.)

GURU NANAK'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY.

To-morrow's Public Meeting At Chowpatty.

To celebrate the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Devji the first Guru of the Sikhs, a mass public meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Bombay Sikh Association, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. at Chawpatty.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside. Several prominent public men will address the meeting. Special arrangements for the ladies will be made.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Peon Remanded To Police Custody.

Gowind Narayan a peon of Mr. G. Wiles, Secretary Finance Department, was placed on Friday morning before Mr. D.N.D. Khambhatwala, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

From the evidence given by the police it appeared that on Thursday the accused was given a bearer's cheque of Rs. 180 by Mr. Wiles, and was asked to get the money from the bank. The accused it is alleged realised the amount but instead of taking it to the office distributed it to his own creditors. As he did not put in his appearance in the office the evening information was given to the police who arrested him. A small amount of Rs. 4-14-0 was found on the person of the accused.

In order to enable the police to recover the balance of the amount and to make further inquiries the accused was remanded to police custody for seven days.

Child's Death Due To Suffocation.

Tarabai the ten-months old daughter of a Police constable it appears swallowed a piece of cocoanut fruit on Thursday. The piece got stuck over her throat and caused suffocation. After some time the piece was removed from the throat. But as the child felt uneasy even after the removal of the piece from her throat, she was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died after a couple of hours. An inquest was held on Friday morning when the jury returned the verdict death was caused by suffocation

PORT TRUST BONDS SOLD?

Goan Christian Arrested For Alleged Criminal Breach Of Trust.

Caitan F. F. Meneze a Goan Christian, was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,000.

From the evidence it appeared that Mrs. Fermina D'Lima a Christian lady residing at Goa, had entrusted the accused with twelve Port Trust Bonds of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,000. The accused was instructed to realise the interest on the Bonds and to remit it to Mrs. D'Lima which he did regularly. After some time he was asked to return the Bonds but it is alleged that he failed to do so.

Suspicion being aroused inquiries were made which revealed that the accused had sold the Bonds in question. A complaint was lodged with the police who arrested the accused. The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till November 6th to enable the police to make further investigations in the matter.

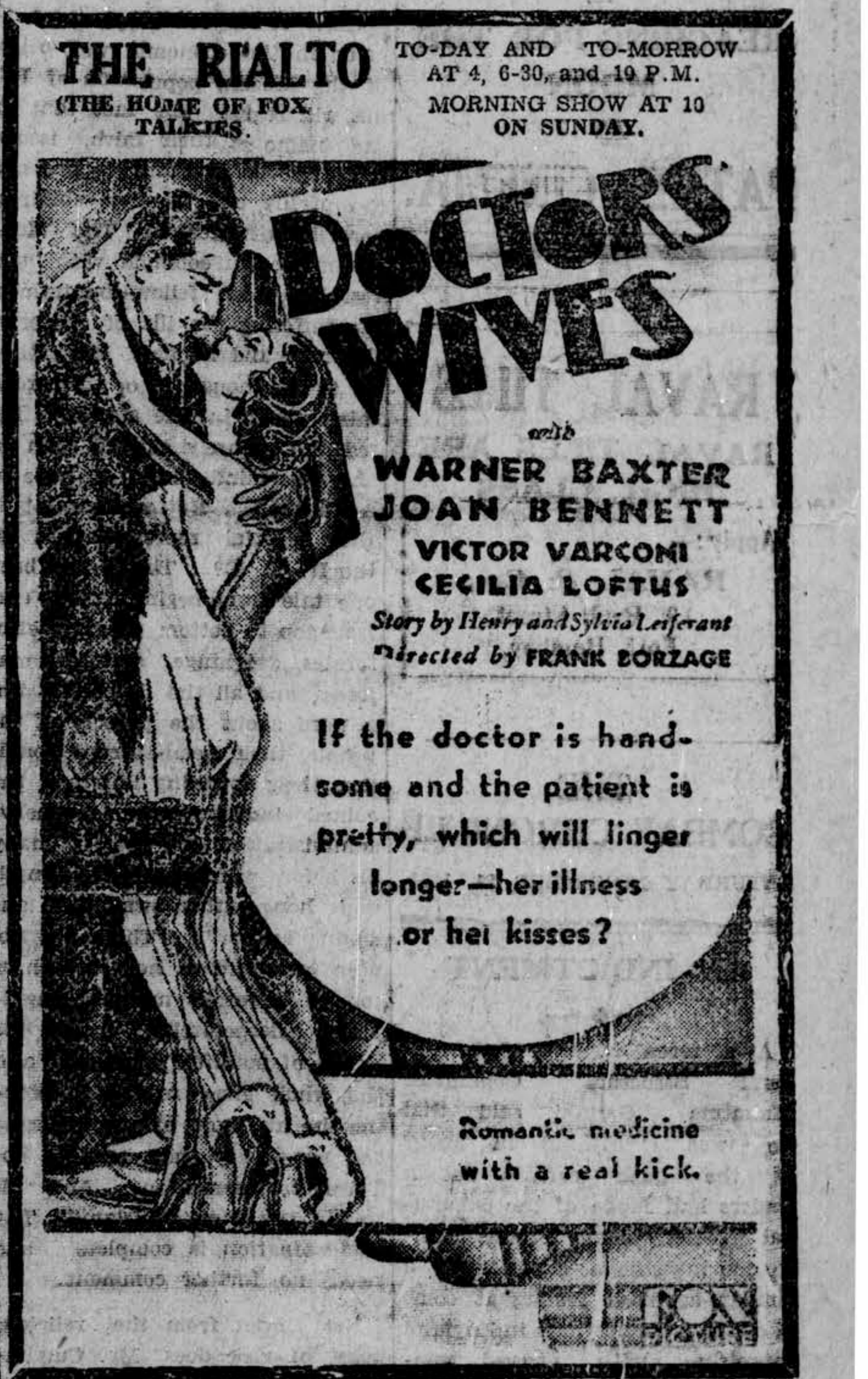
AUTUMN FEAST.

"The Three Arts Circle" has arranged to celebrate their "Autumn Feast" in the "pandal" specially erected for the purpose near the Church Gate Railway Station. The "Grand Gala Night" will open on this evening at 8. It will be followed the next day by "Tea Dasant" opening at 5-30 in the evening, and Monday will be the the final night when the show will begin at 8 in the evening.

The programme of the feast during these three days, will include varied dance items, eastern and western, Prof. Amius "thought reading feats," Dr. Khwaja A. Hameed's Card Tricks "Broadway Blues" and "Merry Worblers" a display of fire-works and numerous stalls displaying artistic goods.

ARBITRATORS' CONFERENCE.—The Adjourned Session of the Arbitrators' Conference will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Mr. K. J. Dubash will preside.

THE CAPITOL
BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE
To-day & To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
From Hogan's Alley, She Crashed Into British Society!
Marion Davies
in
A Marion Davies production
THE BACHELOR FATHER
From the Belasco Stage Hit!
with
Ralph Forbes
C. Aubrey Smith
Directed by
Robert Z. Leonard
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING


THE RIALTO
(THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES)
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30, and 10 P.M.
MORNING SHOW AT 10 ON SUNDAY.
DOCTORS WIVES
with
WARNER BAXTER
JOAN BENNETT
VICTOR VARCONI
CECILIA LOFTUS
Story by Henry and Sylvia Lieferant
Directed by FRANK BORZAGE
If the doctor is handsome and the patient is pretty, which will linger longer—her illness or her kisses?
Romantic medicine with a real kick.
FOX

TRACK-KING

CAUTION TO PUNTERS:—Don't waste your money on unreliable Tips; Don't be misled by mere Bluffs and be sure enough that you have Bargained with the Right Man and with the man who knows not of a Horse Tail.

THE TRACK-KING challenges for his Selections which are based on "Real Track-Timing," "Reliable Sourse Information," "Stable News," "Study of Handicaps" and etc., etc. This combination makes the "TRACK-KING'S" "GENERAL CARD", "SPECIAL DOUBLE CARD" and a "Special Horse Card".

"TRACK-KING" needs no introduction; "Track-King" gave Eight Eight Winners per meeting during last Poona Season.

Only Address:—Orient Hotel, 1st Floor; Opp. Crawford Market.

Time:—To-day from 8 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

General Card Rs. 10. Two Horse Special Double. (Sure Winners) Rs. 20. One Horse Special. Rs. 50, if nowhere Penalty Rs. 10.

The Industrial & Prudential
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY A SWADESHI
CONCERN
Capital (Paid up) ... Rs. 2,18,700
Uncalled Capital ... Rs. 16,03,800
Life Assurance Fund ... Rs 24,64,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,06,866
Permanent Disability benefits free
K. C. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.,
Manager.

United Lodge Of Theosophists.
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road.

Free Public Lecture

Man Mortal and Immortal—The Birth and Death of Body, Mind and Soul.

Sunday, November 22nd, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees No Collections

RAVAL TILES
RAVAL TILES ARE HIGH CLASS
Apply:—
RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1931.

AN INDICTMENT

At a recent meeting of the Federal Structure Committee Mahatma Gandhi said that he was "writhing in agony at the hash certain Indian leaders had made of the communal question." Many in this country too must have experienced a similar agonised feeling at some of our own countrymen in England conspiring with avowed enemies of Indian freedom and selling away their birthright for a mess of pottage. Elsewhere we print a remarkable articles by Mr. Curimbhoy Ebrahim, who seems to be burning with shame and indignation at the miserable, unpatriotic tactics of some of his co-religionists at the R. T. Conference. The whole article is so charged with eloquence, patriotism and wisdom that we shall not apologise for freely reproducing here some typical passages therefrom. The author feels utterly ashamed of some of his co-religionists now in England having "made India the laughing stock of the rest of the world," at their "criminal neglect of all national considerations" and at their conduct "derogatory to some extent to the pride and prestige of Islamic culture and civilisation." He condemns the demands of the Muslim "delegates" in London because, he says, they "go counter to all principles of democracy and, if embodied predominantly in any constitution, would take no time to turn a peaceful country into a camp of warring communities.' "The limit of patience," he adds, "may be said to have been reached when these people threw away the opportunity of a life-time in not presenting a united case, at a critical hour in the country's history; and it is, therefore, the duty of every sensible Muslim, true to his country, to declare that India's interest and self-being do not entirely lie on the lines of communal separation."

Is the conduct of the Muslim communalists in London conducive to the real well-being of the Muslim community itself? Let Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim himself speak. He says: "People interested in the economic well-being of the Muslim population of India will regret the fact that in the name of their faith, issues touching the food and the necessities of life of Islamic children have been neglected. The Muslim masses in common with the rest of their fellow-countrymen are suffering the ills of poverty, illiteracy and idleness. It is pathetic to see thousands of them roaming about in the streets, ill-fed and poorely clothed with a cheerless mind devoid of hope or redemption. But what is it to their faithful representatives at the R. T. C? Theirs has been one tale from beginning to end. from top to bottom, separate electorates, weightage, statutory majority, and all the 14 points. Not a word about the poverty of the people, their semi-starved condition, their appalling illiteracy, the ruined industry, the top-heavy administration and the so many ills before which people's strength and hope wither away like autumn leaves." "There has not been one word of hope or cheer for the countless millions languishing desperately under the strain of manifold burdens; and the whole show seemed to breathe the air more of an undisguised conspiracy than genuine political representation. And all this in the name of Islam!" The condemnation is complete and needs no further comment.

Not even from the religious point of view does Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim justify the conduct of his co-religionists in London "It is not a matter of pride," he says: "for a true Mahomedan to reflect on the implication that the religion of Islam which has commanded for centuries the devotion and allegiance of millions of followers in India and abroad has now to seek for its existence the support of safeguards in the constitution of the country." The danger of every religious community or sect with any distinctive feature about it being encouraged to ask for special treatment is well brought out by the writer in his question why, according to the communalists' own theory, "every sub-class like the Memons, the Khojas, the Borahs and others should not be considered as minorities and favoured with special rights." The long and short of it is that the author is deeply pained "to hear what the world says, what the man in the street says, what every true Muslim will feel in his innermost heart, that the Mahomedan deledates to the R. T. C. have at a critical moment in their country's history given away the cause of their country in alliance with reactionary forces." His own constructive views he briefly indicates in the following impressive words: "I heartily abhor every attempt to divide India and I consider that the only constitution that will ensure peace and progress is a democratic constitution based on equality of rights and privileges irrespective of community or religion.....A constitution to be successful must be based on the central principle of fusion and not disintegration.....Safeguards and preferential rights may turn out to be the seeds of poison, which if once introduced may not only destroy true national outlook and endeavour, but will go on widening the gulf between the two communities." But we share the author's confidence that "the rising generation of Indians will rise to the height of true nationhood and follow a course which will bring peace and respect to all." Humiliating as is the situation created by the communalists in London, there is the relieving hope that out of the evil itself some real lasting good might come, that the scandalous conduct of a few may induce a healthy reaction among many. We have no dout that the splendid warning of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim will stimulate that reaction.

THE MANCHURIAN COCK-PIT.

The Sino-Japanese quarrel shows no signs of solution either through third party mediation at Geneva or through direct negotiations between the two contestants, for securing peace. The Geneva League Council has been busy on Wednesday and Thursday listening to the representations by both sides, in which the one accuses the other of bellicose intentions. Japan lays down five points to which China must submit before the Japanese troops are called off from Manchuria. China also lays down five points before she can consent to suffer in silence the penetration into Manchuria of intriguers who wish to exploit the situation by planning a restoration of the Manchu dynasty, and the military activities of generals ostensibly belonging to the Chinese side but anxious to sabotage the Nanking Government's efforts to keep Japan away from Manchuria. The position is complicated because the Japanese have heavy financial interests in the land and are determined to exploit it as practically their own preserve. The railways are mainly operated by them, they control the banks, the export trade and agricultural development operations. The Soviet Government has evidently protested against the further incursion of Japanese troops into lower Manchuria and the protest has evoked a "friendly warning" from Tokyo that despatch of Russian troops to territory contiguous with North Manchuria may cause "serious complications." There is no doubt that if damage is caused to the Chinese Eastern Railway which is under Sino-Russian joint control, the Soviet will have to act. This will lead to more complications.

But the Nanking Government is now tired of the lip sympathy showered on China at Geneva. The League has done nothing effective to secure from Japan obedience to the terms of the Kellogg Pact, to which she is a signatory. The President of the Chinese Republic, General Chiang-kai-shek, proposes, says a Shanghai message, to proceed to Manchuria immediately. If he decides on this course it can only be to teach Japan a salutary lesson. He knows that the powerful Kuomintang is behind him in his determination to vindicate Chinese self-respect and if he takes the field, the son of the famous war-lord Chang-tso-lin, who during his life-time successfully foiled Japanese political manoeuvres in Manchuria, will adhere to the Nanking Government's policy steadfastly. But if China engages in a military campaign on a gigantic scale, a feat of which she is now capable, the Soviet cannot afford to stand idly by, when representations are made to Moscow that in the quick defeat of Japanese troops lies the safety of Russian economic interests in Manchuria. Is the Geneva League ready to see a colossal armed conflict developing in the Far East whose repercussions will be felt in the West?

JUST DEMAND.

Some members of the British Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference have addressed a letter to Mr. MacDonald emphasizing that India should be represented in the Round Table Conference for Burma. This is a just demand. If Burma does want to separate from India that is the Burmans' own concern, but in view of the fact that there is a large volume of public opinion in Burma determined to oppose separation and which remains practically unrepresented at London, a Conference called to consider the scheme, reputed to be in bureaucratic favour, must have the benefit of co-operation of representatives from India. They can point out how far it is in the interest of Burma to sever a link of long standing.

Trifles.

The Geneva League proceedings were very slow on Wednesday because "M. Yoshizawa spoke in Japanese which had to be translated in English and French." And at the end, says the report, "the League Council was not much wiser."

• • • •

Now, how convenient matters will be, if only every delegate to the League is compelled to speak in Esperanto.

• • • •

The virtues of Esperanto ought to be better known in India, the land of many tongues. I tried to explain them with a practical illustration the other day to a friend.

• • • •

"Das wettas istas malas. Wheras weras youas?" I asked him—just to impress upon him how easy to understand Esperanto was.

• • • • •

This was an unoffensive, conversational query. I had merely remarked: "The weather has been bad. Where were you?"

• • • • •

But he cannot appreciate Esperanto. He flared up and roared: "What the d—do you mean by calling me an ass?"

• • •

"Pt. Jawaharlal's 'No-tax' speech in Calcutta"

—Press Headline.

Schuster Bhai-Ki-Jai. Speech is the only tax-free commodity in his emergency budget, though he has indirectly taxed it by surcharge on salt. I fear, it will not be long before Sir James Crerar thinks of a punitive tax on popular speeches with an emergency ordinance.

• • • •

"His Excellency the Viceroy gave an interview to His Holiness Swami B. H. Bon Maharaj and in the end expressed a desire to hear "Kirtan" songs of his disciples at the Viceregal Lodge at a suitable tim which may be conveniently fixed hereafter."

—News item.

It looks as if Lord Willingdon is gradually succumbing to the charms of the Prabhat-feri!

• • • •

Interviewed regarding his conversation with Mr. Lloyd George, Mahatma Gandhi said: "We talked about weather and diet." I am sure that the discussion is on politics, as it is an atmospheric and gastronomic compound.

• • • •

"A pet cat belonging to a Twickenham woman won £100 prize. The creature mewed excitedly when acquainted of the good fortune."

—Reuter.

There have been enough of catscalls in politics. But this is the first specimen of catscall in journalism.

• • • •

Two "Gandhis" won consolation prizes in Irish Sweepstakes. I first mistook it for an All-India Charkha Competition.

MUSLIM COMMUNALISTS DENOUNCED.

SIR CURRIMBHOY SPEAKS OUT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Round Tagle Conference has arrived at a crisis in its deliberations and the saner section of the Indian people who have been watching with breathless anxiety and fear the attempts of the so-called Tory-Muslim combine to block the country's progress on the minorities question, have had the agreeable surprise that, after all, saner counsels seem to have prevailed at the citadel of British power, and the Conference has now to consider the fundamentals of India's future constitution. With this wholesome change, the prospects of the Indian delegation reaching a satisfactory conclusion with the British Government by subordinating the communal claims are brighter.

At the time when Mahatma Gandhi sailed from India's shores the whole country heaved a sigh of happy relief. Every department of the country's life and activity began to thrill with new hopes and expectations. The Indian industrialists, the commercial classes, the peasants and agriculturists, and, most of all, the great army of able-bodied young men with workless hands, began to think that they were on the eve of something good to come. Since 1927, due to the various causes of world depression, the evil effects of an artificial exchange ratio, the calamitous Labour troubles and disputes, the floods and famines in various parts of the country, and the turmoil of political movements, the country, as a whole, irrespective of caste, community or religion, was experiencing the greatest adversity known in history, and was sinking lower and lower in the scale of economic existence. In such a state of affairs, the decision of Mahatma Gandhi to proceed to London as the sole representative of the most powerful political section in the country, was naturally welcomed with unmixed hope and cheer, as it was expected that any decision arrived at with his concurrence, would set all troubles at rest and would help the country to revive in peace

Against such hopes came the news that the delegates did not reach a settlement of the minorities question, that instead of three communities, there have arisen 30, and that instead of 14 points, there have appeared 17. The result of this has been, that, far from leading the way for general progress, some of the delegates by their unreasonable attitude, have made India the laughing-stock of the rest of the world. The powerful British Government will not treat with people who quarrel amongst themselves. Had the delegates who wanted concessions to their communities, on the plea of being minorities, subordinated, at least for the time being, their communal differences and joined hands with

(Continued on page 14).

BRITISHERS AND TRADING RIGHTS.

A PREPOSTEROUS DEMAND.

(By Our Financial Critic).

I

Mr. Benthall, as an exponent of the European's claims in India is an improvement on Sir Hubert Carr. The reason, perhaps is that the former represents an industry which is receiving heavy protection from the Government while the latter is only the out-and-out Imperialist. Just to refresh the memory, it is worth while to mention how these commercial "safeguards" came into being. Almost on the last day of the meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee of the R. T. C. last year, a clause was put into the report that "it was agreed" that the Europeans were to have the right to continue in full enjoyment for all time of their existing liberties and privileges. The members of the Sub-Committee promptly took objection to the words it was agreed 'because no one had agreed to it. It was merely, a claim by the Europeans which was registered. And then, in spite of the protests of the members, after some fruitless attempt at an agreement, the wording was allowed to remain with an explanatory footnote.

"THE SAFEGUARDS ARE SACROSANCT."

We are now faced with the doctrine that the safeguards are sacrosanct and that no attempt should be made even to touch them. When the whole proceedings of the Conference are of a tentative character, it is not easy to accept the position that the "safegards" alone are binding, much less one of them that has been thus pushed in through a backdoor

MR. BENTHALL'S CLAIMS.

Mr. Benthall is now pleading before the Federal Structure Committee for a convention to establish the claims of the European commercial community, which he classes as a minority, the convention to include the following points:—

(1) Reciprocity of treatment,
(2) Nationalising of key industries subject to compensation,
(3) Equal rights of subsidies and protection,
(4 Imperial Preference,
(5) Minority protection.

RECIPROCITY STUNT.

Much is made of Indians having the same rights in England as Britishers and it is argued that the same kind of rights should be extended to Britishers here. This is an argument which Gandhiji likened to a comparison between an elephant and an ant. What is the number of Indians in England? What is the extent of their state? What are the restrictions against their entering British Chambers of Commerce. And what are the corresponding facts about Britishers in India? And there are several more questions that can be asked.

Reciprocity means the giving of something in return for something. Here, we are asked to give everything in return for practically nothing. That is not reciprocity. That is merely an attempt to preserve vested interests

NATIONALISTS OF KEY INDUSTRIES.

There is no objection on Mr Benthall's part to nationalisation of key industries provided adequate compensation is given. I am reminded in this connection of the episode of the Calcutta Tramways last year. According to the

(Continued on page 14.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

The Tri-colour.

Dr. Magnus Herschfeld, the eminent German sexologist, who after a tour in this country left Bombay on Tuesday last, while bidding farewell to his Indian friends, drew out of his bag a tri-coloured flag and waved it saying: "You see, I am taking your flag as a souvenir". We do not know if the Doctor took along with the flag an account of the story of how India fought and is fighting for the flag and also photographs of some of the men, women, boys and girls who last year were belaboured with lathis by the police for honouring the flag and for refusing to surrender it. However, the German Doctor showed discrimination in his choice of a souvenir. If he were leaving the British shores, he would in all probability have taken with uim a Union Jack, which is to Britain what the Tri-colour is to India. We wonder what Britain would think of a Britisher who, say for lucre or status or out of fear of his Indian patrons or friends, were to say: "May loyalty is to the Tri-colour. I shall not fly the Union Jack over my house or office and will oppose its being hoisted over our city's Civic Hall."

Village Hampdens.

The agrarian situation in certain parts of U. P. is drifting fast towards a crisis, and it is difficult to say whether the Government would help the local Congress authorities in retrieving the situation in time. After protracted consultations indicative of a strong sense of responsibility, the Allahabad District Congress Committee has resolved "to withhold rent and revenue payment while negotiations are pending with the Government" and has also called upon agriculturists of the District to withhold payment for the present and "for the future to await the orders of the District Congress Committee". This cannot be brushed aside as bravado. The Kisans in U. P. are among the most loyal adherents of the Congress which they regard as almost their own and expect it to protect them and not to exploit them.

More Of Them

A notable feature of the situation is that the agrarian discontent seems to be spreading steadily and far and wide. In a special press interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru states that though the present resolution refers only to the Allahabad District, "the conditions in many other districts are also very bad, and it is possible that the example of Allahabad might be followed elsewhere". Similarly our Madras correspondent says in a message published elsewhere that "the stage is set for starting an all-Andhra agitation against the resettlement." He points how already a number of peasants' leaders like Sjts. Balakrishnayya, Sarma and Naidu have been jailed on one pretext or another and how in many places "the launching of a no-tax campiagn is talked of if landholders and Government do not come to a reasonable understanding." As any agrarian agitation that may be found necessary must be continued on absolutely peacefl lines, a number of tried, reliable volunteers should be kept ready at all the places concerned and a specially vigilant eye must be kept on "agents provocateurs".

"MOSCOW GOLD FOR INDIA."

C. I. D. Officer's Evidence In Roy Case.

UNKNOWN MAN OF 1924 CASE.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 20.

In Roy's case to-day Sir Cecil Kaye was examined further.

Sir Cecil stated that application for warrant for the arrest of Roy was made sometime after the trial had started in 1924 Cawnpore Conspiracy case when Prosecution Counsel Sir Charles Ross Alston expressed the opinion that the case could lie against an unknown person calling himself M. N. Roy whose real name was believed to be something else. Witness in explaining the term R I L U as the Red International of Labour Union remarked that Roy can correct, if it is incorrect,

Roy replied that the explanation given by Sir Cecil was correct.

In cross-examination by Mr. Sinha, witness informed the Court that be completed the brief of 1924 case in February of that year and placed the entire material at the disposal of Sir Ross Alton for his opinion. He produced in Court only such documents as were thought necessary by counsel. He started collecting evidence in 1921.

Information regarding the activities of the accused in the case of 1924 was reported to witness. Witness stated he had no one to report at the headquarters of the Third Communist International. His information was based on the "Inprecorr" and other newspapers. He had seen the newspapers that the Executive Committee of the Communist International had determined to establish an organisation in British India and had allotted five million gold roubles for the same

Further cross-examination will proceed to-morrow.

Mr. Williamson, Director of Criminal Intelligence, Home Department, Government of India, was also present in the Court to-day.—A. P.

SPECIALISED TRAINING
IN
DAVAR'S COLLEGE
OF COMMERCE.

The Pioneer of Commercial education and the oldest and Most successful College of Commerce, whose Excellent Training is proved by both the brilliant success in Professions or Practical Life besides Sweeping Victories in Exam. Halls.

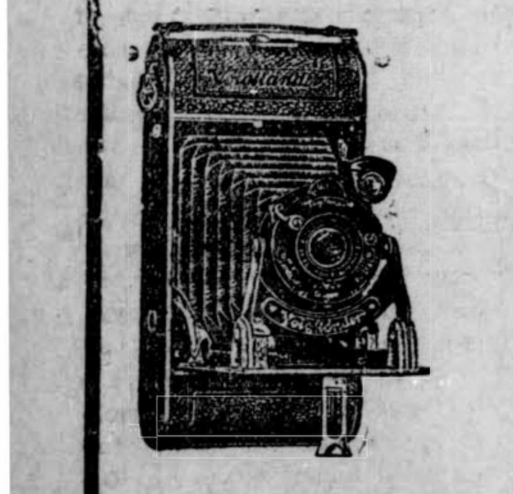
DIPLOMAS: CHARTERED INSURANCE EXPERTS (A. C. I. I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INCORPORATED SECRETARIES OF COMPANIES (F.I.S.A.); GENERAL COMMERCE (D. COM. L.C.C.) ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.)

TUITION PERSONAL OR
THROUGH POST.

Call or Write for Prospectus List of Courses and Exam. Results.
10, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Simply Wonderful IS Wonderfully Simple

Voigtländer



Bessa

(with the Voigtar 6.3)

A Real Pleasure To Work With For Beginners Or Expert

Ask for BESSA leaflet

SCHERING-KAHLBAUM (INDIA) LTD
Yussuf Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

STOP PRESS.

CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Cabinet considered the Indian position for two hours today and heard the statement by Sir John Simon on the latest Paris Conference position.

It is understood that no statement with regard to India as imminent in view of the fact that the consideration of four reserved subjects is not yet complete and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee still has its work to do before any plenary session of the Round Table Conference can be held.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne interviewed by Reuter ridiculed the suggestion that an ultimatum was presented to Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin last night. He declared that the Conservative India Committee had all along supported the Conference and was as anxious as the Premier to make it a success as far as possible.

The policy laid down by Mr. Baldwin in his Newton Abbot speech had always been supported by the Committee and there had been no departure from it.—Reuter.

TORY-MUSLIM COMBINE AGAIN!

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 20.

As a result of the conversations between Lord Lloyd and the Aga Khan on the one hand and Sir Samuel Hoare and the other Muslim delegates on the other, the Tories and Muslims have once again established friendly relations.

It is understood that Sir Samuel Hoare explained to the Muslim delegates the circumstances which forced him to keep mum at the Federal Structure Committee on Monday. He also expressed, it is reported, personal dissatisfaction at the step taken by the Muslim group which he had hoped would withdraw from the Conference when the fundamentals wre being discussed.

The Muslims on their part are reported to have stated that their step was due to the misunderstanding caused in their minds by Sir Samuel Hoare's attitude at the meeting. All is, therefore, once again with the Tory-Muslim Combination and as an expression of the reunion, the Conservatives agreed officially to call upon the Premier to end the Conference.

The Premier has to make up his mind by Monday as the Tory ultimatum expires by them. It is understood that the Prime Minister finds himself in an ugly corner since the return of Sir John Simon who is supporting the Tories who have pledged themselves to adopt his recommendations.

BACK FROM R. T. C.

Sir Ali Imam, a delegate to the Round Table Conference and Lady Imam returned to India on Friday. On account of ill-health Sir Ali Imam could not take active part in the Conference.

FIRST ROUND TABLERS RETURN HOME

Refuse To Make Statement

Sir Ali Imam and Sir Sultan Ahmed two of the delegates to the Round Table Conference arrived on Friday by the P. & O. Mail S. S. "Rawalpindi". They are the first delegates to the R. T. C. to return from London. Sir Ali Imam who was the only delegate to represent Nationalist Muslim opinion on the Conference was a member of the Minorities Sub-Committee while the other Muslim Knight from Bihar was a member of the Federal Structure Committee. It will be re-called that Sir Ali Imam left India as late as September 12 and reached London just in time to attend the meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee. He however could not take a very active part in the proceedings of the Conference or the deliberations out side, owing to ill health.

Interviewed by a Press representative both Sir Ali Imam and Sir Sultan Ahmed refused to make any statement on the present situation. A few hours after their arrival they left for Patna.

Muslim Round Table Knights Fete India Secretary

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Tribute to the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference was paid by Sir S. Hoare at a dinner given in his honour by Dr. Shafaat Ahmed.

Sir Samuel Hoare whose health was proposed by the Aga Khan said that he thought that the delegation was to be congratulated not only on the ability of its members but on catholicity and talent it included. He expressed his admiration for the history and culture of Islam and was happy to think that clouds which had at times in the past come between the British Empire and Islam had been dispersed. He did not know any reason why they should reappear on the horizon.

Sir S. Hoare added that whatever the future might bring he would always regard as one of his pleasantest episodes many firm friendships he had made during the two sessions of the Round Table Conference.

Dr. Sapru dwelt on India's ability to weld all in the country into one body and said it was a great mistake to regard the Muslims as standing aside. But he did not see why in new India one community should dominate another. This must be avoided if the Commonwealth was to be built upon sound lines.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

R. T. C. AND RESERVED SUBJECTS

Plea For Clear Cut Decisions.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The necessity for the Round Table Conference arriving at detailed and clearcut decisions on reserved subjects is stressed by the "Daily Telegraph" in the course of an editorial which says that there can be no question of any loose, indefinite and half-hearted dealing with reserved subjects surviving scrutiny of Parliament and it would be far better for plain truth to be realised now than that Government's promised statement in the near future should be framed in terms open to misunderstanding.—Reuter.

Flutter In R. T. C Circles.

MEETING IN MALAVIYAJI'S ROOMS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Conservative deputation to the Premier has created some stir in the Round Table Conference Delegation circles. Some leading delegates met at Pandit Malaviya's room and again discussed the situation with especial referrence to the communal difficulty. They contemplate writing to the Premier urging that until the communal question is settled, the Lucknow Pact and existing rules governing representation of Hindus Muslims and Sikhs in the Punjab, and Hindus and Muslims in Bengal should continue. Signatures are now being obtained.

It is understood that several influential members of the Burma Round Table Conference have written to the Premier protesting against the suggestion that the delegates from the Indian Round Table Conference should be appointed to the Burma Conference. No definite date has been fixed for the latter but it is generally believed that it will not meet until the Indian Round Table Conference has finally concluded. Reuter.

DISOBEYING SECTION 144.

Kurnool Volunteers Sentenced.

KURNOOL, Nov. 20.

Two volunteers who disobeyed an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. were prosecuted under Section 188 I. P. C. and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment.—A.P.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

London, Nov. 20.

To-day's Closing Cross Rate London upon New York was 3.74.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 20.

Previous Closing Rate ...	6.28
To-day's Opening Rate ...	6.30
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate ...	6.18
Difference	—.10

Broach Expectations Rs. 181-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Previous Closing Rate ...	4.51
To-day's Opening Rate ...	4.54
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate ...	4.54
Difference	+.3

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 20.

Silver Ready	18 5/16
Higher	1/4
Silver Forward	18 5/16
Higher	1/4

Tone of Market:—India and China bouht.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

1st Settlement	59	12	0
2nd Settlement	56	4	0
3rd Settlement	26	10	0

Entire Finance Bill Thrown Out.

(Continued from page 1.)

tection of financial stability, that revenue and expenditure should be balanced until the end of the next financial year and hence he could not allow deficiency of four crores caused by the Assembly's rejection of certain clauses to remain uncovered and recommended that the Bill be laid on the table.

IS AUTOCRACY DEAD?

Sir Harisingh Gour on behalf of Nationalists speaking on Governor-General's message said that in the statement he would now make implied no reflection personally on the Governor-General. The Duke of Connaught inaugurating the Montford Reforms declared in the name of the King that the principle of autocracy was dead. Those who believed that the principle of autocracy was really dead countered opposition to council-entry with a view to cooperate with Government. As a remnant of the first Assembly and as one who had been in the House for eleven years Sir Harisingh deplored that the Government of India, even though it was not responsible, was not even responsible to popular section. The Bill now placed before the House was the best refutation to all hopes and aspirations of those who had come to the House inspite of opposition. He declared that the Assembly would be stultifying itself if it acceded to Government's request to pass the amended Bill merely because Government so desired it. The responsibility for the passage of this Bill must lie solely on the Executive Government. The Nationalists therefore, entirely dissociated themselves from the progress of the Bill.

NO USE SITTING HERE!

Sir Abdur Rahim on behalf of the Independents associated himself with Sir Hari Singh Gour and said that non-officials had succeeded in reducing Government estimates by only four crores, but the recommendation by the Governor-General showed that Government was not disposed to accept any amendment which they had effected. To pass the recommended Bill was unacceptable to them as it would mean defying public opinion. They had come to the conclusion that no useful purpose would be served by taking part in further discussion of the Bill. This course of action, he said, Government had driven them to adopt and he wanted Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference to take note of what had happened to-day and take steps to make its repition impossible.

Mr. Yamin Khan suggested adjournment till to-morrow to enable non-officials and Government to reach a compromise.

Mr. Moore on behalf of the Europeans said that he was satisfied with the reasons advanced for the Governor-General's action.

NO COMPROMISE.

Sir George Rainy, while not opposing the adjournment of the House till to-morrow as suggested by Mr. Yamin Khan, made it clear that Government could not compromise on the Bill. The Government fully appreciated the difficulties of non-officials and respected their motives, but emphasised that they could not, consistent with their responsibilities take any other course of action than that suggested in the Finance Bill as recommended by the Governor-General. They were indeed deeply conscious of the responsibilities that rested upon them. The Bill was then circulated.

RECOMMENDED BILL.

The House then took up consideration of the recommended Bill clause by clause. Sir George Schuster moving the amendment relating to machinery explained the attitude of Government and said that circumstances had forced Government to adopt the course of action because no other course, consistent with their responsibility, was left open to them. The Government felt they had justice in their case and members who voted down certain clauses did so on a principle and not because they condemned the course Government had taken. He made pointed reference to the speech of Sir Hari Singh Gour and said that it was not by the votes of the Nationalist Party that Government had succeeded in getting through even the amended Bill. Government, however, were convinced that it was only under the clauses deleted by the House that they had tapped new sources of revenue and broadened the basis of taxation. If Government had accepted the amendment they would not be able to exhibit to the world that India was determined to balance the budget and put her credit on a sound basis.

REPLY TO PARTY LEADERS.

Sir George Schuster next referred to the speeches of Party Leaders and said that the House should not think discussions or

Discussions during the last bud-
various measures were fruitless.
get session had brought to the forefront an idea of the retrenchment which Government were introducing at present. One thing held out good from the discussions in the current session, namely, that if Government were unable to give effect to the course suggested by non-officials they would ndeavour to fall into line with some of the suggestions put to them and Government would continue to pursue the ways of economy and retrenchment. In regard to the amendment itself Sir George Schuster asked the House to remember that there was in the country at least one big engineering works which manufactured machniery and would secure some benefit by the import duty on machinery.

Mr. B. Das, Mr. Gunjal and Mr. Ranga Iyer opposed the amendment and during the course of their speeches of the non-official members went away to the lobbies and at one time only Mr. Ranga Iyer, Mr. Das, The Raja of Kollengode and Mr. Gunjal occupied the Opposition benches. They challenged a division and were able to score 8 votes against 48 in favour of the amendment.

BILL REJECTED.

The Assembly then accepted the remaining amendments proposed by the Government and by the time Sir George Schuster rose to move for the third reading of the recommended bill the House had assumed the normal condition, non-official members having come back to their seats, and succeeded in rejecting the passage of the bill by 63 votes to 42.

The President then adjourned the Assembly 'sine die.'—A.P.

CITY NOTES

By

OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.

THE MARKETS

Call Money was steady yesterday at 4½ per cent. owing to the payments for Treasury Bill tenders for Rs. 2 crores. During the week maturities amounted to over 3 crores and there were in addition the payments for £1,000,000 sterling tenders. The new money in the market was thus over two crores, which has been absorbed.

Owing to scantier arrivals of gold, the week's shipment per S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" is expected to be only about a crore. This has weakened the exchange rate which receded further to 1-6-3/32 selling rate with a quiet tone. This in turn has reacted on the gold price which rose from Rs. 26-6-0 to Rs. 26-7-6 with firm tendency due also to the lower cross-rate advices. The feeling in the market is that the gold export will begin to decrease, and with the absence of export bills, the rate might go lower down, further strengthening the gold market.

COMMERCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

Mahatma Gandhi gave an unmistakeable exposition of the Congress view on the question of these safeguards and brought out the fact that the wishes of the last year's Conference had no binding on the Congress. The report of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas' speech does not seem to fall in line with Gandhiji's statement. And yet he went with a clear mandate from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce that he should not say anything which would bind down the future Government of India from doing all in its power to further Indian economic interests which have, in the past, been subordinated to those of Britishers and even other foreigners. It is to be hoped that the message is incorrect and that, in any case, the other delegates will see that the impression of Sir Purshottamdas' speech is removed by a clear statement of our case.

UNITED STATES BANK FAILURES

The United States have been having a series of bank failures month after month and the number has increased since the beginning of the trade depression. In October last, there was a record of 512 failures with deposits 560 million dollars making 1700 for the year.. With the outlook still far from bright, it is doubtful if any improvement can be expected in the near future. But a good number of the banks have been reconstructed or reopened.

THE TARIFF WAR.

Another development in the tariff war has come about. France made the mistake of hitting out first and the Tories want to hit back with discriminatory tariffs against France in addition to the general tariff. As if the tariff wall of depreciated exchange was not enough!

A QUERY.

Why is it that if you want to go Inter on the G. I. P. from Bombay to Gwalior you have to pay Rs. 22-11-9 while if you will only go further to Agra, you need only pay Rs. 20-6-0. Why should not passengers to Gwalior etc. get tickets to Agra and get off where they want?

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Jute shares in sympathy with an easier hessian market ruled quiet with a limited business passing. In coals only a small turnover resulted at lower levels. Teas were dull with a small business passing. In the Miscellaneous section India General Navigation ordinary shares were marked down five points. Others showed no material change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 55-3, 4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 83-5, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 94-12, 6 per cent Bonds 1933-36 96-4.

Banks:—Central Bank 14-4, Imperial Bank contributory 212.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 11-4, Bokaro and Ramgur 8-12, Burrakur 13, Equitable 20 4, Gopalichuck 3-2, Marine "A" 9-14, New Beerbhoom 10-6, New Tetturya 1-14, Parasea 2, Raneegunge 40-10, Union 14-8.

Jutes:—Alliance ordy. 283, Anglo-India ordy. 328, Auckland 217, Barnagore 148, Belvedere ordy. 386, Birla ordy. 11-12, Caledonian 516, Champdany 106, Cheviot 244-8, Clive ordy. 30, Dalhousie ordy. 400 cum div. Fort Gloster ordy. 543, Gourepore ordy. 336, Howrah 2-14, Hukumchand pref. 97-8, India 135, Kamarhatty ordy. 451, Kanknarrah ordy. 384, Lansdowne ordy. 137, National 23-3, Northbrook 54-8. Presidency 6-11, Standard ordy. 330, Scorah pref. 94, Union ordy. 442.

Teas:—Bishnauth 19-2, Central Cachar 40, New Purupbari 2-12, Patrakola pref. 96.

Miscellaneous:—New Savan Sugar 10-2, Murree Brewery 111, cum div., Cawnpore Sugar 18-4, India General Navigation ordy. 75, Midnapore Zemindary 70, Titaghur paper ordy. 9, Bengal Paper ordy. 43-8, Associated Hotels pref. 61-8 ex div., Calcutta Tramways ordy. 4-6, Indian Wood Products 19-2, Madan Theatres 2-3, Burn and Co. ordy. 110, Indian Iron and Steel 5-8, Bengal Telephone ordy. 9-5 cum div., Bhagalpur Electric 5-4, Upper Ganges Valley Electric 5-13, Upper Jumna Valley Electric 5-13.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1913/43 Calcutta Port Trust 75-4.—A.P.

READ
THE
"INDIAN DAILY MAIL"
Every Evening
IT IS
YOUR PAPER

IAPCOS
FRUITALKO
SALINE
REFRESHING
INVIGORATING.
INDIAN HEALTH DRINK
SOLD EVERY WHERE

VICEROY CALLS PARTY LEADERS.

Conference To Consider Assembly Vote On Schuster Bill.

GOVERNMENT GETS ANOTHER DEFEAT.

Misra's Story Of How Income-Tax Basis Is Made.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

New Delhi Nov. 19.

The Viceroy on his return from Lucknow To-morrow morning will hold a Conference with Party leaders before deciding on the course of action which he may taken in the exercise of his special powers.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

"If you have nothing new to say so have I little fresh to add," declared Sir George Schuster when the Assembly was nearing the lunch hour and the division recorded hardly fulfilled the Finance Member's expectation as it gave him defeat. By 63 votes against 48, the House refused to approve of sur tax during the next financial year on incomes below Rs. 10,000. This reduced the Finance Member's budget surplus from five to one and a half crores and Sir George Schuster pleaded for adjournment till tomorrow afternoon. It seems that the Government members are desirous of getting the rercommended Bill by restoring most of taxes. but the Viceroy has to act in a manner as would justify the use of the special powers which are not easy to apply in a case where the Assembly has maintained the budgetary equilibrium and has merely refused to give as large a surplus as the Finance Member wanted.

WILL GOVT. HONOUR THE VOTE?

The Nationalist and Independent members held separate consultation this evening to determine what attitude to take up to-morrow if the Bill comes back in the recofmended form and properly to authorise their leaders who meet the Viceroy to-morrow morning for the purpose of a conference. The opposition's attitude is that the Assembly cannot go back on its decisions and expects the Government to honour its vote. The Govenrfent on the other hand feels that it cannot easily surrender such a substantial portion of its taxation proceeds. Some sections prefer to come to grips tomorrow afternoon and finish the session, while others would like matters to be held up till Saturday so that they may have time to consider their attitude over the recommended bill. If such a bill is sent by the Viceroy in a form different from the original Finance Bill. That should finish the Assembly session on Saturday.

I understand that after the Viceroy's conference with party leaders, there will be an emergency meeting of the Executive Council to consider the matter in the light of the discussions at the conference and that His Excellency would do his best to arrive at proper conclusions in the light of the advice received from party leaders and his councillors. Opposition circles contend that the spirit of the Reform Act would require that the Assembly should be allowed to proceed with the third reading without the Viceroy's intervention.

IN LIGHTER VIEW.

As regards to-day's debate it was quite lively, not for serious speeches but for those delivered in lighter veins. Mr. B. N. Misra who is the "Kabiruddin" of the Opposition benches made the House convulse with laughter by quoting how an overzealous income-tax Inspector visited a village and posed as Agent of a Maharaja wanting to buy utensil for dowry to the Raja's daughter and wished to buy from a shop which was the most leading and had large transaction. One shopkeeper as the result cooked up a large account of transaction and income-tax. The inspector then disclosed his identity and made it the basis of assessment and Mr. Misra thundered: "This, Sir is the result of your deputing these youngsters fresh from colleges. You better appoint older men with family for these jobs." But he made the House laugh when at the end of every point he made, he ended pointing to Sir George Schuster: "The responsibility for all these sins is yours."

Sir Mahamed Yakub, though he tried to speak in serious tones, was not taken seriously when he attempterd once again to justify by speech his consistent support to Government by showing how every person drawing less than Rs. 10,000 was "rich" and he believed unlimited wealth would come if only Government taxed money-lenders by forcing them to register. His argument even provoked an official member of Government, Mr. Todd, to challenge him. "Every ryot who has surplus lends money. Every one lends money". However, the day ended, as I said, with another victory for the non-officials, but whether when the Bill comes back as recommended bill, the unattached and Yamin Khan's six United India men would have the courage to stand by their previous vote remains to be seen.

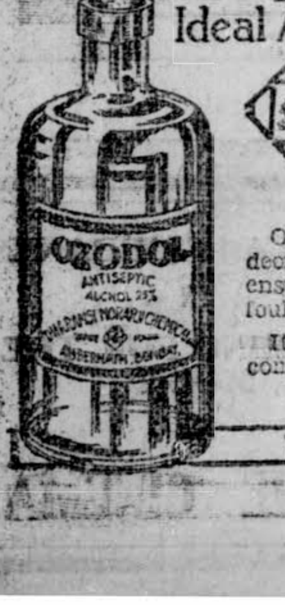
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
REACHING FOR THE
MOON
AT
PATHE CINEMA.

IN HUNT FOR HIDDEN TREASURE

Sir M. Campbell's Expedition To Cocos Islands

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Rugby.—The famous facing motorist Sir Malcolm Campbel in company with four other well-known men propose to set off in January on expedition to Cocos Islands in the Pacific Ocean, south-west of Panama, in search of the treasure reputed to be hidden there by pirates over a century ago.—B. O. W.



OZODOL
The Ideal Antiseptic

OZODOL is an efficient antiseptic and deodorant, when used as a mouth-wash it ensures clean germ free mouth and ends foul breath.

It is wonderful on dandruff and nasal congestion. A SWADESHI PRODUCT.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL Co. Ltd. BOMBAY.

GERMANY'S EXCHANGE POSITION SERIOUSLY MENACED

Franco-German Agreement On Draft Letter

LONDON, Novmeber 19.

Paris.—After a conversation between M. Laval and the German Ambassador this afternoon, the Franco-German agreement was finally reached on the text of the letter which Germany will send to the Bank of International Settlements at Basel asking for the convocation of the Young Plan Consultative Committee on Germany's capacity to pay. It is understood that the letter will be sent to Basel to-morrow and will be published in Berlin.

According to "Le Temps" the letter declares, "the German Government in good faith has come to the conclusion that Germany's exchange position and economic situation may be seriously menaced by the partial or total transfer of the deferrable portion of the Young Plan annuity".—Reuter's Special.

C. P. GOVT.'S FINANCES.

Plea For Drastic Cut In Expenditure

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 18.

The report of the Financial Committee appointed by the C. P. Government which has been just published contains 113 recommendations within the competence of the local Government. Twenty recommendations require the sanction of higher authorities. They include 10 per cent. cut in salaries of Provincial Service officers, stoppage of recruitment to Class One Service and substantial reduction in salaries for new entrance, stoppage of recruitment to the C. P. Indian Civil Service and abolition of several posts of high paid officials.

The Committee expect a fall of 39.14 lacs in Provincial revenue and recommend drastic cutting down of expenditure which has in ten years risen from 55 to 67 per cent. of Provincial revenue. The Committee have also held that present depression in trade and reduction in the purchasing power of consumer due to world crisis do not permit of any proposal of fresh taxation being entertained. They endorse policy of prohibition and suggested the same be introduced first in the advanced areas and in such manner that cummulative loss per year shall not be more than five lacs per year.

In conclusion, the Committee feel constrained to say that better and more effective recommendations would have been possible if heads of departments had not considered it their duty to maintain the 'status quo' and had shown genuine appreciation of the present financial crisis and realized the necessity of overcoming it.

"DULEEP" OUT FOR 6 RUNS

Cricket In Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

Duleepsingnji playing for the Western India States in Roshanara Cricket Finals against the Cressent Club of Lahore was caught out for six runs The Western India States had scored 155 for seven wickets by lunch hour.—A. P.

POONA SYMPATHISES WITH KASHMIR MAHARAJAH.

POONA, Nov. 20.

Under the auspices of the Poona Hindu Sabha and other political organisations a largely attended public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar at which resolutions sympathising with the Maharaja of Kashmir and condemning pan-Islam movement and asking for a Commission of inquiry to investigate the grievances of the State subjects of the Nizam's dominions Junagad and Bhopal were passed.—A. P.

BOY SCOUTS WORLD JAMBOREE.

Fourth Sessions At Godollo Huugary)

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Budapest.—The fourth world Boyscouts Jamboree will be held at Godollo. The Boyscouts Association has accepted the Hungarian Government's invitation, and the Regent has placed his castle and grounds at the disposal of 50,000 scouts who are expected to attend. Scouts are to be provided with a special police force, first-aid service, fire brigade, an information bureau and a theatre.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 20.

B.C. RATES—
T T 1/6 1/16.
D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON BANKS—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Nov. Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/2. Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6. 1/2 Feb.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 355.
Banks Selling T. T. 354
Banks Buying T T 348
PARIS BANKS—
Banks Selling D D 727
Banks Buying D D 750
JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T.T. 174 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 163
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D. D. 91 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 117 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA BANKS—
Selling D.D. 70.
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.76 19th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/4 20th instant.
Japan/London 2/7 1/2 19th instant.
London/Paris 95.25 19th instant.
London/Belgium 27.00 19th instant.
London/Switzerland 19.25 19th instant.
London/Italy 73.00 19th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £5-8-9 18th instant £5-9-1 19th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 1/16 18th instant; 18 1/16 19th instant.
Silver London Forward 17 15/16 18th instant; 18 1/16 19th instant.
Silver New York Ready 30 18th instant; 31 19th instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 5 13/16 per cent. 18th instant; 5 13/16 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Months 6 1/8 per cent. 18th instant; 6 1/8 per cent. 19th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 4½ per cent.
3 Mos. 6 per cent.
6 Mos. 6 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet. China a small buyer for Forward.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 55.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84/10
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 83/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 62-14
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 92-2
4½ per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 68/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 82/-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 91/12
5 per cent Loan due 1939/44 Rs. 82/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1933/36 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 94/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/10
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 101/1
6½ per cent Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 60
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 59
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 58/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74/10
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 92
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

"BERMUDA" DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Fate Of Luxury Liner.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Twenty-thousand ton luxury liner "Bermuda" one of the most sumptuous vessels in the world has been destroyed by fire at Belfast where she was undergoing repairs.

This is the second outbreak in liner within five months. "Bermuda" was badly damaged by fire at Hamilton (Bermuda) last June.—Reuter.

Share Market

SOME SUPPORT AT THE DECLINE.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Business was again restricted in the shares to-day. Various rumours induced scattered selling but later on there was some support at the decline. The undertone of the market is disappointing and there is nothing in the general situation to which calls for attention. Miscellanious section was quiet and there was no demand.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

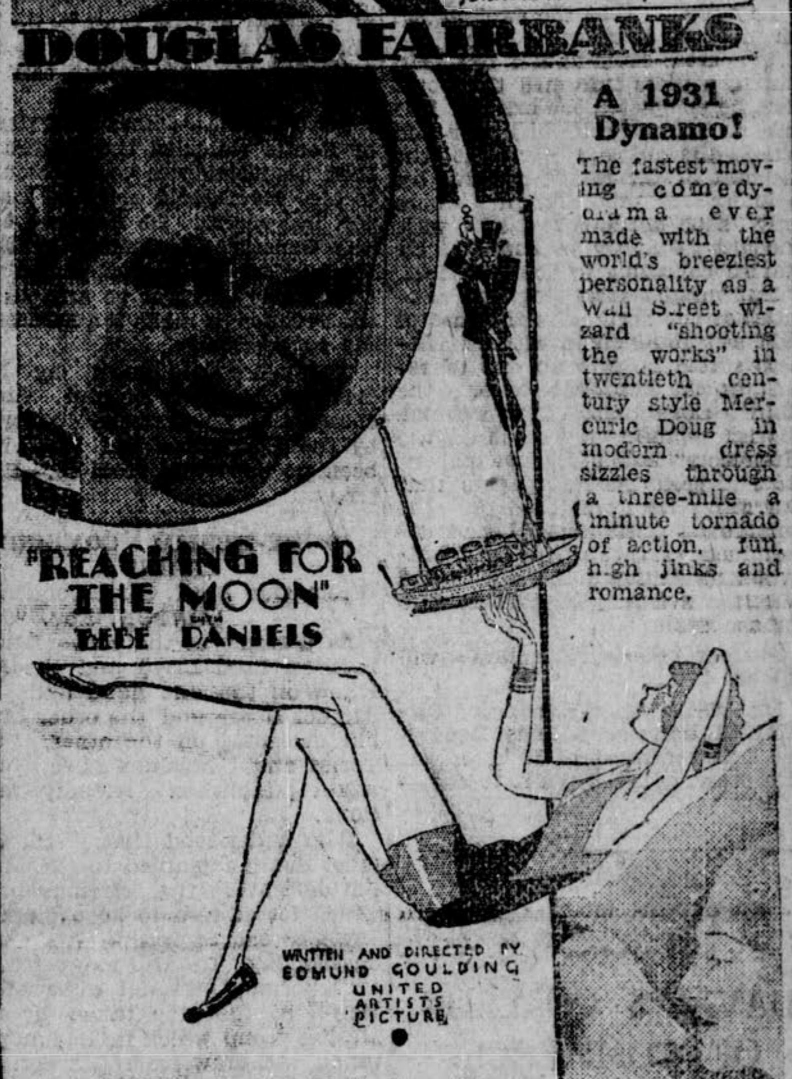
Bombay, Nov. 20.

Bombay Dyeing 665, 63, 67
Century 213, 15, 13, 17
Colaba 73
Crescent 52
Fazul 31-2, 11, 14, 13
Indore 312, 11-14
Madhowji 10-4
Nagpur 271, 72, 71
New Great 128, 29, 28
Pearl 178, 80
Simplex 49-6
Swadeshi 220-10, 20
Burma 325, 21, 23
Hydro 109-11
Tram 101-14
Daff 320
Ord. 28-10, 12, 14, 10; 2; 8
Bundi 13-14
Indian 162
Katni Ord. 146
Alcock 89-6

MILLS.

Bombay, No. 20.

100	Ahm. Advance	.245
50	Apollo	1-0-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500	Bom. Cotton	95-0
250	Bombay Dyeing	667-8
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	217-8
500	Central India P.	403-12
100	Central India	271-4
100	Coloba	73-12
100	Coorla	115
100	Crescent	52-8
250	Carrim	46-4
250	David	80
250	Dawn	480
200	Ed. Sassoon	25
1	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-0
100	Elphinstone P	20-12
100	Elphinstone	3
250	Fazulbhoy	313-12
100	Finlay	70
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	86
1000	Hindustan	1200
100	Indore-Malwa	311-14
250	Jamshree	3-0
50	Kastoorchand	8-10
100	Khatau	85
100	Kohinoor	112-8
250	Laxmi	700
100	Madhowji	10-4
250	Madras United	380
1000	Maneckji Petit	700-0
100	Meyer Sassoon	[illegible]
100	Morarji	295
50	Mysore	100
200	New Great P.	120
200	New Great	128-12
100	New City	44-6
250	Pabani	96-4
250	Pearl	180
100	Phoenix	250
10	Premier	1-4
100	Shapurji	6
1000	Sholapur	1515
250	Simplex	49-6
100	Swan	57-8
100	Swadeshi	220
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	18
500	Vishnu P.	577
500	Vishnu	1117-8
1000	Western	680
	BANKS	
100-50	Baroda	60--8
50-25	Central	13-14
£10-5	Eastern	58
500	Imperial	880
500-125	Imperial Cont.	216-4
100-50	India	77
5	Union	3-1
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	13-12
70	Gwalior	57
250	Indian	162-8
100	Katni 1st P.	100
100	Katni 2nd P.	104-4
40	Katni Def.	570
100	Katni	146-4
10	Punjab P.	9
10	Punjab	7-3
100	Shahabad	167-8
	INSURANCE.	
10	Jupiter P.	7-3
15	Jupiter	6-4
15	New India	15
200	Oriental	1400
10	Vulcan	4-14
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad	110
1000	Andhra Val P.	933-12
100	Andhra Valley	617-8
50	Bom. Tram P.	68
50	Bombay Tram	101-14
100	Tata Hydro P.	100-10
100	Tata Hydro	109-11
1000	Tata Power P.	1008-12
1000	Tata Power	413-12
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantej	660
100	Amritsar Patti	88
100	Central Province	72-8
100	Dho. Barramati	74-8
100	Guzrat	39
100	Mandra Bhon	50-12
500	Tapti Valley	585
	MINING.	
10	Central India	0-5
10	Shivrajpur	11-14
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	49-4
30	Tata Steel D.	320
75	Tata Steel	28-8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	89-6
250	Bom Steam P	187-8
250	Bom. Steam	167-8
50	Bom. Telephone	42-8
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-11-6
125	Bom. Burma Old.	323-12
50	Bom. Burma New	115
100	Ind. Bleaching	132-8
15	Scindia	6-2-6
	3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	54-12
	5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94-8



DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
THE SCREENS' MOST POPULAR HERO.
COMBINES THE TALENTS OF A DOZEN STARS.
IN
REACHING FOR THE MOON
THE YEAR'S GREATEST PICTURE
ACTION ! THRILLS ! LOVE !
ROMANCE ! COMEDY ! SONG !
A UNITED ARTISTS SUPER SPECIAL.
RELEASED TO-DAY AT
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
PATHE CINEMA

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

A 1931 Dynamo!

The fastest moving comedy-drama ever made with the world's breeziest personality as a Wall Street wizard "shooting the works" in twentieth century style Mercuric Doug in modern dress sizzles through a three-mile a minute tornado of action, fun, high jinks and romance.

"REACHING FOR THE MOON" with BEBE DANIELS

WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY EDMUND GOULDING
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

WOW! they couldn't stop this gay devil-may-care king of finance. That is not until a certain girl came along and disrupted all his plans showed him that he was not immune from women, and made him leave his million dollar holdings dangling at loose ends while she led him on wild chase across the Big Pond.

A HIGH SPEED ROMANCE OF TO-DAY!
THE SHOW OF SHOWS
THE GREAT HE-MAN ACTOR
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IS SUPPORTED BY THAT
GREAT LITTLE GIRL
BEBE DANIELS
DON'T MISS IT ! BOOK NOW !
BOOKING: S. ROSE& CO., OR AT
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW AT 10 A. M.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

MIRACLES
IN YOGISM.
1. Questions marvellously read and precisely answered.
2. Chronic diseases and all miseries radically cured.
3. Photos of dead or alive miraculously revealed.
4. Race Tips are given with astounding accuracy.

Rs. 5 for 4 questions.

Consult Prof. R. A. Gill, personally or by post. Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay.

How Nature Makes New Complexions.

It is well known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a tearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags; the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently, gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolized Wax, which any chemist can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

Deka

WIRES & CABLES

QUALITY MATERIAL AT COMPETITIVE RATES.

Used all over India by

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND PRIVATE BODIES.

Write for prices and literatures.

Sole Agents in India:—

J. C. Karaka & Co.
127, Fort Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

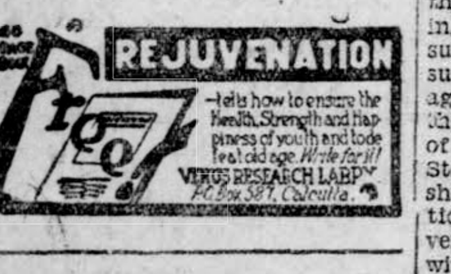
DIVINE MEDICINE OF

HERNIA

CENT PER CENT SUCCESS WITHOUT OPERATION.

Why do you suffer from Hernia. Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—DR. H. C. ROY,
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL,
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.



REJUVENATION

—tells how to ensure the Health, Strength and Happiness of youth and to defeat old age. Write for it!

VIGOR RESEARCH LABY
P.O. Box 581, Calcutta.

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD).

An amazing elixir of life. Indicated in lassitude; tropical debility, dyspepsia; kidney and liver troubles, anaemia, blood impurities; impotency, Sexual or Seminal weakness, Prematurity, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk Liniment Rs. 2-8. Both Rs. 7. V. P. extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenia patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Quite a marvel. **Behar Chemical Works,** Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur: or from Thompson and Taylor, Treacher & Co., Bombay. Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

HAIR KILLER

Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in three minutes. "Destroyer" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as child's. It has no harmful effect. Causes no irritation. Price each bottle Rs 3 only.

N.B.—Rupees one hundred awarded as prize to any one proving it as useless.

Manager, GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

PRINCES' CLAIM FOR WEIGHTAGE

ANALYSIS OF THE DEMAND.

(BY PROF. G. R. ABHYANKER.)

III*

In addition to claiming the privilege to send their nominees to both the Houses of the Federal Legislature, the Princes are claiming weightage in both the Houses. It is necessary to bear in mind that according to the Census of 1931 the population of India as a whole is 335 millions, that of the Indian States being 79 millions and of British India slightly over 255 millions. The Indian States population is one-fourth of that of India as a whole. The Princes are claiming that they should have 50 per cent. of representation in the Senate, or Upper House, and they propose that they ought to get one-third representation in the Lower House. This means that they claim weightage to the extent of double their population in the Upper House and nearly ten per cent. weightage in the Lower House.

"PREPOSTEROUS" DEMAND

The reasons given by the various Princes for this preposterous demand are very interesting. The ruler of Bhopal stated that as they were concerned with a Federal Constitution so far as the Upper House was concerned population and area should not be the only guide in giving representation to the States but the fact that they were independent States should be taken into consideration; and as in the case of the old German Constitution or of that of the United States of America or of Switzerland, the States as Units should be represented in the Upper House with equal number of seats Mr. Sastri authoritatively pointed out that the analogy with the other Federations of the World is not applicable to the Indian States. In those Federations there is equality amongst the units. Each unit is self-governing and autonomous and for this reason the claim for parity of representation between British India on the one hand and the Indian States on the other cannot be sustained. Sir Akbar Hydari said that in addition to population, area should be a factor, and as the area covered by the Indian States is nearly 45 per cent. of the total area of British India a representation should be allowed on that basis. But this argument was so unconvincing that it did not receive much support. The Ruler of Bikaner supported the claim for weightage on various grounds. He said that in determining the number of seats to be allowed to the States, the following factors should be taken into consideration: (a) their internal sovereignty and their relations with the Crown, (b) their political and historical importance, (c) their existence and influence, (d) the Crowns obligation in regard to them. These ground were thoroughly untenable to sustain any claim for weightage.

IRRELEVANT ISSUE

So far as their internal sovereignty was concerned, as observed by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, the point of sovereignty does not at all arise. Sir Muhammad Shafi also stated that matters of common concern to the whole of India which will be discussed in the Federal Legislature would hardly touch the internal sovereignty or the internal autonomy of the States, and, therefore, this factor of sovereignty hardly entitled the Princes to claim special consideration in a Federal Constitution. As regards their historical importance, Dr. Sapru stated that it was a weird expression. Nobody ignored this consideration of historical importance and it was on this account that they were requested to join the Federation. What was meant by the expression "their existence" was not very clear, and Mr. Shastri pertinently asked an explanation about this from the Ruler of Bikaner and he replied: "If you want us to come into the Federation and we want to help you, you have to remember our existence and our desire to exist."

READING'S DEFENCE

This explanation was equally vague and meaningless, but its implication was made clear by Lord Reading who said that the Princes were incurring a sacrifice of their sovereignty. They have consented to enter the Federation and you must give them whatever they want. But a cogent reply was given to it by Mr. Jinnah and by Sir M. Shafi. Mr. Jinnah stated that there was no sacrifice of any kind. As the States were surrendering a part of their sovereignty to the Federation, British India also was surrendering part of her sovereignty to the Federal Government. "If, however, the request of Lord Reading to consent to whatever the Princes demanded was accepted, it would simply mean that we are handing over British India with its population, wealth, and great developments, to a body in which we shall have half the members belonging to the States, and those members will be nominated by the States and they will not only control that part of the business which relates to the Indian States to the limited extent to which they have agreed but with regard to British India with all matters." Nothing could more clearly convey the danger to which British India would be exposed by the nominees of the Princes and their claim for weightage. Sir M. Shafi also pointed out that the Indian Princes had at present no control over matters of common interest to the whole of India and it was quite apparent that by joining the Federation they would get power to control the Legislature and to influence the policies bearing on matters of common concern, which hereafter would be styled "Federal Subjects."

CONFUSING THE ISSUES.

The Ruler of Bikaner, however, put forward a very strong argument that his anxiety was to get the interest of even the smallest State reasonably safeguarded in the future Constitution. Lord Reading immediately asked the Ruler of Bikaner if it was not a fact that only 108 Princes were in the Chamber in their own right and 12 members represented 127 States, and that the rest—nearly 327 States—had no direct representation at all. The Ruler of Bikaner in this connection has been using an equivocal expression "smaller States" and this confuses the issue, the Butler Committee Report has divided the States into three categories. At the outset of the Report a table is given which clearly indicates the number, area, population, and the revenue of these States.

It is, however, clear that the Ruler of Bikaner does not want to stick to this classification. If that was so, he would have clearly referred to the division of the States as given in the Butler Report.

NON-SOVEREIGN STATES

The 327 States are non-sovereign or non jurisdictional States; they do not possess full or quasi full powers of administration. They were never given any representation at the time of the formation of the Chamber of Princes. Their existence was studiously left outside when the Butler Committee was investigating the relations of the States to the Paramount Power, and the Committee has expressed this fact in plain words and has confined its attention only to the first-class States and to those States which are represented by 12 members in the Chamber. If, therefore, during all these years the Ruler of Bikaner or his brother Princes never felt any solicitude for the welfare of these third-class States why they should feel so anxious at this moment about their representation is very difficult to imagine. But the subsequent discussion about the distribution of the seats which the Princes claim for the States as a whole would clearly show what is at the back of the minds of the Indian Princes. When claiming excessive representation they are magnifying the figure of the States as bordering on 562, but when the actual distribution is to come they desire to relegate these 337 States almost to oblivion. If these third-class States could do without direct representation during the last ten years in the Chamber of Princes which deals not only with matters of common concern, but with other matters of far greater importance such as the rights and privileges of the Princely Order and their relations with the Paramount Power. What difficulty would there be for the representatives of the first class States to discharge the same duties of safeguarding the interests of the smaller States in the future federation. It is further, to be remembered that the questions of maritime customs or such other intricate problems do not at all arise in the case of the third-class States. Similarly also, if the 127 States included in the second-class and enjoying in many cases full or quasi full sovereign powers were content with 12 representative members only in the Chamber, what special necessity has arisen that in the Federal Constitution they should be individually represented. The fact of the matter is that the State delegation wants a larger number of representatives on this score of the second and third-class States, and it appears to be the secret desire of the first-class States Princes, who are now 109 in number, to appropriate one seat for each one of them individually, and to allot a few remaining seats amongst all these second and third-class States.

Class of State, Estate etc.	Number	Area in square miles.	Population	Revenue in crores of rupees.
I. States the ruler of which are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right!	108	514,886	59,847,186	42.16
II. States the rulers of which are represented in the Chamber of Princes by twelve members of their order elected by themselves	127	76,846	8,004,114	2.89
III. Estates, Jagirs and others	327	6,406	801,674	.74

PERTINENT QUESTION.

When this claim for these 600 States was put forward, Mr. Sastri asked a pertinent question to the Ruler of Bikaner to the following effect:

The Indian States as has been repeatedly pointed out include a very large number of unimportant entities which have been included in the list. H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner has pointed out repeatedly that we on this side are wrong to mention the figure of 572 or 600. He says that this figure is mentioned merely to frighten everybody. That may be the case, but in all his statements I have never yet met with his own figure. What are the criteria according to which he would exclude some of this large number which the Government of India List gives us, and so excluding them what is the residual figure that he gives. Nobody has made a pronouncement on this subject hitherto, and I should very much like that matter thrashed out a little more that we can see the magnitude of the problem.

EVADING REPLY

In spite of this request, the Ruler of Bikaner evaded giving a straight reply and emphasised the point that there was a mandate to him by his brother Princes that he should negotiate with a view to securing individual representation in both the Federal Chambers for the States enjoying full or practically full powers. We, however, find that many of the States included in the second-class enjoy such powers. Does this mean that the Ruler of Bikaner wants 108 of the first-class and 127 of the second-class to be all individually represented in both the Houses of the Federation. The last statement which he made in the Federal Structural Committee on this point is to the following effect:—"The adeqate and due representation of the smaller States (and I refer to the smaller States proper and not to the various Units which do not come under the category of sovereign States) in the Federal Legislature is not only a matter, therefore, of great importance to the States as a body, but it is my honest and unshakable belief that it is a matter of direct and immediate consequence to the success of the federal scheme as far as the States are concerned."

UNDEFINED POSITION

All these pronouncements of the Ruler of Bikaner leave the matter still in a most hazy, undefined, uncertain position. Instead of "similar States" he now uses the words "sovereign States", and the question naturally arises which are the "sovereign States" out of the whole lot of 562. Unless this is clearly stated by the States Delegation in a definite manner, as observed by the Rt. Hon. S. Sastri, the number of seats to be allotted to the Indian States in the Federal Constitution cannot be settled. Would the Princes, therefore, make up their minds and give what according to them is the number of these so-called "sovereign States," if the Princes do not want to stand by the classification given in the Butler Report. It is, moreover, to be remembered that ever since the publication of the Report of the Butler Committee, we have never heard any protest against the classification given by the Committee as noted above. It is only when the federal scheme is being considered with a view to secure as many seats for themselves as possible and with the ambition of being represented individually in the States, the members of the Chamber of Princes are putting forward this unwarranted claim for a larger number of seats, regard being had to the so-called 562 States. When the Princes are demanding excessive representation for second-class and a large number from the third-class, would they explain why they did not move during these ten years to include them in the Chamber of Princes? For ought we know, the leading lights of the Chamber of Princes are not enthusiastic even to admit some Princes of the second-class who enjoy the same status of internal powers exactly similar to those enjoyed by the present members of the Chamber but who are not given the salutes. It is also a most relevant question that conceding for argument sake that the weightage claim is given to the Indian Princes, are they prepared to distribute this weightage solely amongst those who are not represented directly in the Chamber? Unless, therefore, this assurance comes from them, their claim based upon larger representation on the score of 562 States is perfectly untenable.

(To Be Continued)

[Chesterfield advertisement]

"I'd rather have a Chesterfield"

IN CHESTERFIELD you get the better taste of milder and better *tobaccos* . . . nothing else. Nothing else is *needed* . . . thanks to the "cross-blend" which brings out the aroma and flavor of the tobaccos themselves.

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

They Satisfy —that's *Why!*

MADE IN U. S. A.

Support Indian Industries

EVER READY

Flashlights & Batteries

[illegible]

MADE IN INDIA

POPULARISING NAUJAWAN MANIFESTO.

(From A Correspondent).

A meeting of the youngmen of the city was held at Gowalia Tank on Thursday to popularise the Manifesto issued by the Sabha. At the beginning revolutionary songs were sung and Miss Maniben Kara took the chair.

The president explained the economic distress and the plight of the masses and said that no amount of reforms or political concessions could prevent people marching towards goal of freedom. Youth was out to break the chains of foreign domination and exploitation. She appealed to the youngmen to organise to put up a fight against slavery and destroy it.

Sardar Jamiat Singh said that the youths were prepared to-day to fight for the starving masses and give a lead to a movement for Independence. Youth was the only hope of the country and they would never betray the masses.

Dr. Chitnis explained the programme of the N. B. Sabha and appealed the youths to realise their responsibility and face it against all odds.

Mr. Calcuttavala said that youth was yearning for freedom and would not rest till it was secured.

INSURE WITH THE

GREAT EASTERN LIFE

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

"Eastern Company for the people of the East."

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

The Company is subject to all the obligations imposed upon the Life Assurance Companies by the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act 1912 and has **accordingly deposited securities of the face value of Rupees Two Lacs with the Government of India.**

For further particulars apply:—

M. V. MERCHANT,
Branch Manager,
50-52, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY

CURE FOR OBESITY
SLIMOIDS

"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientifically prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.

ITS INCONVENIENCE

In these days of tennis, golf and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage. At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy. And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced inactivity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.

M. T. MADON & CO.
(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Renew Your **STRENGTH** and **VIGOUR** to both **BODY** and **MIND** by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANAEMIA, LOSS of MEMORY, BRAIN FAG, LOW-SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION, NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.
It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3 per bottle.

Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT and ALL SORTS OF FEVERS

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Add. "THOUGHTS."
M. T. MADON & CO., Crawford Market, (Corner Shop) BOMBAY. Phone No. 22628.
MADON PHARMACY, 323, Main Street, POONA.

Any chronic RHEUMATISM will STOP in a DAY
RHEUMINE-RHEUMATIC-TABLET
Wonderful Formula of Dr. J. Plateau of Paris
and/or
VA--RHEUM--OIL
From a formula by great Hakim Jamaspa.
Both these excellent specifics are for the ARTICULAR, MUSCULAR and INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, STIFFNESS of JOINTS, PARALYSIS, ETC.
Also invaluable for NEURALGIA, COLDS COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, CRAMPS, PRICE Re. 1-4 each
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS—
M. T. MADON & CO., (Corner Shop) Crawford Market, Bombay 2
Poona Branch—MADON PHARMACY, 323, Main Street POONA.

MADE IN INDIA

RISING SUN MATCHES
MADE IN INDIA
THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO LTD

THE
WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO. LTD
P. O. Box 254 BOMBAY

ANKHI-KHOOSH EYE-DROP

A Guaranteed Cure for Eye Diseases, however chronic, among infants, children, adults, and old such as
OPTHALMIA (Conjunctivitis)
Red Sore & Inflamed Eyes
Watering & Mattering Eyes
Strained & Tired Eyes
Itching & Irritation
Stys, etc., etc.
Head-ache due to eye strain or pain
Pink eyes in babies.

SKINBOONE LOTION

A Guaranteed Cure for skin troubles such as
RINGWORM OF ALL KINDS ANYWHERE ON THE BODY
Weeping Eczema
Infantile Eczema
Eczema on the scalp or between toes
Herpes
Dhobie's Itch
Barber's Itch
Honkong Foot, etc., etc.

AT CHEMISTS, OPTICIANS & STORES OR DIRECT FROM:
INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES Co 4, Queens Rd., Fort, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., KALKADEVI Rd. BOMBAY
DEALERS IN
STATIONERY. For Office and School use.
DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—
For Artists, Art Students Technical and Engineering College, etc.
SURVEYING & ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.
Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments
Price List Free on Application.

THE
ZEISS
PRISM
BINOCULARS
FOR
RACING
SPORTING
& ALL OTHER
PURPOSES.
CARL ZEISS
JENA

BALIWALLA & HOMI
The Leading Opticians.
FOUR SHOW ROOMS IN BOMBAY
279, Hornby Road Opp. Whiteaway. | 361, Kalbadevi Road, Corner Hanuman Lane | 614, Dhobi Talao | Chamar Baug Parel

POLICEMEN ON DUTY ASSAULTED

Surat Fishermen's Appeal Dismissed

An appeal against their convictions by the Sessions Judge of Surat was preferred by Keshav Kant and Madhu Makan, two fishermen of Surat, which was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield on Thursday.

It appeared that on the 15th September 1930 there was a flood in the Tapti River and three police constables were kept at the Makai Bridge at the request of the Surat Municipality to maintain order. At about 1 p.m. the second accused went near the bridge and tried to have a view of the flood when the police constables prevented him from doing so. The accused, it was alleged brought about twenty fishermen and assaulted the three police constables on duty at the bridge. The police arrested thirteen persons who were all committed to the Sessions Court charged with inflicting simple injuries to two constables and grievous hurt to one contable. The two accused were sentenced to varying terms from six months to one year's rigorous imprisonment against which they appealed.

Their Lordships dismissed the apppeal observing that sentence was in no way heavy looking to the gravity of the offence.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND INDIA.

Dr. Arundale's Impressions

Our representative interviewed Dr. Arundale and elicited from him a few remarks about his experiences on his overseas tour, after he had addressed the meeting held at Blavatsky Lodge to celebrate the Anniversary of the Foundation Day of Theosophical Society. He had been to America, England and some of the continental countries. He said that he found the American people greatly interested in India. No such interest prevails in the continental countries, chiefly because they are too much engrossed with their own problems. The people of England mean well by India, but the failure of Indians to present a united front at the R. T. C. has tied their hands. Asked whether the defeat of Labour was a loss to India, he replied in the negative. He was of opinion that the National Government was quite favourably disposed towards India. Although he believed that India should be free as a matter of right, she had not sufficient strength and unity to assert her right and was in so far unfit to be free. This amounted to saying that India had to wrest her freedom from unwilling hands, which does not quite tally with the Doctor's remark that the British people meant well by India. The Doctor had a word of praise for the national reconstruction of Italy, and does not think that the time has quite come for the nations to look beyond national interests and act in terms of internationalism.

Dr. Arundale, had a busy programme for that evening, as he had to leave for Adyar before midnight. His future programme would depend upon the developments in Dr. Besant's health.

ENCOURAGING ALL-INDIA RESPONSE.

Nasik Satyagraha.

The Hon. Secretary, Nasik Kala Ram Temple Satyagraha, writes:

Since the last three or four days, i.e. after the arrest and convictions of some Satyagrahis letters of sympathy are pouring in from all parts of India. I should specially make reference to three of these, viz. (1) The President of the Hindu Mission of Calcutta, (2) President of the All-India Trade Union Congress; (3) The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The first has very strongly condemned the "Suicidal fight of the so-called upper classes against us." The second has done the same thing but in addition to this they have broadcasted a general appeal to all their Comrades to help us. And the third has actually promised us help and asked our advice as to the way in which they could best help us. We have not yet decided as to how to make use of this help.

READY TO SUFFER.

The most valuable help that we are getting is from our own people. The eldest brother of one of the Satyagrahi who was sent to jail in the first batch writes in reply to my letter telling him the sad news that he and his family hold it a great honour to be thus blessed. They have 16 members in the family and each is ready to take his turn in courting imprisonment for this cause. I am simply to write him and he will send one by one or all as the need be.

Since the last four or five days mischievous rumours have been started about the conduct of our volunteers. We deny every allegation of this sort. Our volunteers are strictly disciplined. They are regular in their programme and are carefully supervised. We have given challenge that if they bring strong proof to justify their charges we shall at once send such a volunteer back. We have nothing but respect for our "Caste" sisters

KRISHNA PAPER MART
Wholesale & Retail
Paper Merchants
Mangaldas Rd. Bombay 2

RETRENCHMENT IN BOMBAY FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Posts Which Can Be Abolished.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Referring to "I. F. S. Retired's" suggestions for retrenchment in the Forest Dept. published in the B. C. of the 9th, 15th and 21st instant, in my opinion in so far as they refer to the reconstitution of the territorial Forest Circles, they do not meet the modern requirements of a semi-commercial technical department. The posts of Circle Conservators along with their establishment should entirely be abolished forthwith. They serve no useful purpose and are in fact little better than redirecting offices, forwarding opinions of Divisional Forest Offices to higher authorities. The present duties of the Chief Conservator of Forests do not justify the princely salary attached to the post. Therefore the immediate abolition of that post (as recommended by the Retrenchment Committee of 1924) would be in the interest of economy and sound administration. In the place of four Circle Conservators and one Chief Conservator would suggest the creation of the following two appointments:—

1. Conservator of Forests, (Commercial), Poona;
2. Conservator of Forests, (Technical), Poona.

The latter officer should be responsible for the control, revision, and execution of the prescriptions of the Forest Working Plans. The Working Plans Officers would work directly under him and he divisional officers in all matters should also control the territorial divisional officers in all matters connected with the regenerations of exploited areas, the proper execution of the prescription of the working plans, and cultural operations for the improvement of the forest capital. All experiments and research in Forestry would be carried out under his direction.

The Conservator of Forests (Commercial) should be the senior Conservator and the Head of the department. He should be responsible for the exploitation and sale of forest produce, and for the proper discharge of the duties of the Forest Department with respect to the agricultural requirements of the people and the rights and privileges of the ryots. He should control the Budget and the personnel of the Forest Service.

The abolition of the five antiquated sinecures like the posts of the Circle Conservators and the Chief Conservator and their replacement by two posts suggested above would result in saving to the tax-payer and also in considerable increase (as much as 10 p.c.) in the net revenue of the Department and would in addition result in better technical control and management of the Forests.—Yours, etc.,

"INTERESTED IN FORESTRY."

BOMBAY BROADCASTING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As a radio fan who appreciates the services given by the Bombay Station, the news of its forced shutting down is very sad.

I am sure listeners-in and the Radio dealers would rather pay a little more for their licenses than let the station close down altogether.

Further by cutting down the hours of transmission a lot of saving could be effected.

One thing which everybody must have noticed is the entire absence of the worthy preachers who used to fill the ether with the most childish rubbish every Sunday night. Why don't they now come forward to help the station with cash? They made use of the station all these years without paying a pie and when there is need for cash they are no where to be seen! It is apparent that the preaching of Christian religious sermons has done nothing towards the salvation of the station!

I hope that when I say that all religious matters should be entirely taboo from Radio Broadcasting, I am voicing the views of many of the listeners-in who have to switch off on Sunday nights in disgust.

If we must have these dull Sunday nightly services why not charge them double for the use of the station?—Yours, etc.,

"RADIO FAN."

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS FOR GIRGAUM.

Sjt. R. S. Padbidri, President of the Girgaum Congress Committee, writes:—

"The Managing Council of the G. D. C. C. at a meeting held in the Congress House on the 18th instant, unanimously passed the following resolution moved by Prof. S. V. Sovani and seconded by Sjt S. K. Patil:—

"With a view to encourage brisk enlistment of volunteers, members of the G. D. C. C. and particularly those of its Managing Council are desired to spend about an hour at least every day in any one or more of the following activities, (1) Boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar, including khaddar hawking, (2) Liquor-shop picketing, (3) Removal of Untouchability, and other Congress activities."

Those members of the G. D. C. C. who wish to engage themselves in one or more of the above activities for at least one hour every day are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Committee, stating the activities they choose and the time convenient to them, it being understood that for the present liquor-shops are picketed only from 5 p.m. till the closing time, except that new liquor shops are picketed as long as they are kept open."

A Reliable Pocket Watch
for a Low Price.
The "MARVEL"

Made by us to satisfy the wants of those people who require a low price watch which is also a reliable timekeeper.

Size as illustrated. 10 Jewel superior lever movement, strong Nickel case, inner dome. Crystal shape with thick flat glass or Lens shape.

RS. 14.

Guaranteed 1 year.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co, Ltd.
BOMBAY and CALCUTTA

USE **Renown's**

RENOWN'S
RB
CHEESE

CHEESE BISCUIT

THE RENOWN BISCUIT CO., LD.
CONNAUGHT ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY 12.
AGENTS WANTED.
TEL. RENOWNBIS, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE :42272

Do You Wish To Increase Your Strength?

Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. If you really wish to increase your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE POWER or ORGANIC POWER, please take at once:—

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc. etc. These act like magic. These Pills increase Memory Brain Power and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 days.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta. To be had at:—Madhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon, S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn. Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji, 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and H. H. Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay. Ask for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places.

TILES & MARBLE
MERCHANTS
SAJAN & Co FORT-BOMBAY

Health and Strength

in every spoonful of genuine SCOTT'S Emulsion, the children's favourite strength maker.

The child who takes SCOTT'S Emulsion regularly is best able to withstand unnatural climatic conditions. SCOTT'S Emulsion stimulates the appetite. It supplies just those tonic qualities so essential to health in the East. It builds the body, hardens the bones and enriches the blood. SCOTT'S Emulsion gives your child a better chance in the ceaseless fight against coughs, colds, measles, fevers and wasting diseases. But it must be genuine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

For Health and Strength

SCOTT'S Emulsion contains only the purest cod liver oil—the richest natural source of the vitamins which lead to health.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GREY,
Manager.

SAHARA
TRADE MARK
MADE IN GERMANY
GUARANTEED BLADE

with wide and keen cutting edged. Every Blade sold under money back Guarantee.

SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the market.

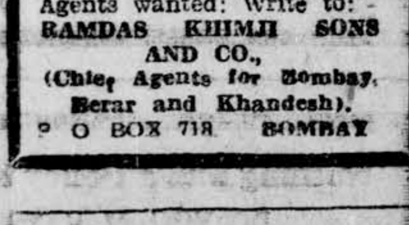
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply:—
Post Box No. 154, Bombay.

YOUNG INDIA
INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Have A Good Time
BUT DON'T NEGLECT
OLD AGE
A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY WITH
The YOUNG INDIA
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

taken in your young age when your power of earning is great, would support you in time of NECESSITY. "YOUNG INDIA" is a Progressive Pioneer Life Insurance Company of Gujarat. Agents wanted: Write to:—

RAMDAS KHIMJI SONS AND CO.,
(Chief Agents for Bombay, Berar and Khandesh).
P. O. BOX 718. BOMBAY



My Morning Friend
giving me
BEAUTY & HEALTH
PROFULLA
GENUINE DENTIFRICE
NO SOAP .... NO FAT
Per Tube -/8/-

GUJRAT PHARMACY.
Kalkadevi, Hathi Bldg., Bombay,
C. Popatlal, Moti Chawk, Poona.

ESTHETIC DENTIFRICE
PROFULLA TOOTH PASTE

ENTR' ACTE.

IMPRESSION OF THE R. T. C. DRAMA AND A CRITICISM.

(By * * *.)

As one follows all the Press messages that are published from day to day containing the half-padded, even pot-boiled, news of the Round Table Conference, the impression one receives is that of a slow-moving, apparently never-ending, drama that at once wearies and trains one into the difficult ordeal of sitting through the show with all the human patience one is worth.

PLAYING THE GAME.

It is a tragi-comedy they are staging with such spectacular blandishments and whatever effect it may have been producing the feeling, I think, is inevitable of marionettes swiftly, slowly moving across the stage, with invisible strings, in conformation of certain rules of the whole technique of the show. It is admittedly a game (to employ the popular journalistic figure of speech) that is to be played by general acceptance, with the help of certain rules of the game. Politics (which really has a long range of various meanings), they say is a dirty game: probably it is, since, by common and rather naive admission, some dirty people seem to make a life-profession of it. But it is a game essentially, if a little sordid one: and as one watched the progress of the London Conference, one would have no doubts left of its 'gamey' quality without the kind of gameness which we are accustomed to demand in a real game with its element of a strangely fascinating uncertainty, this sense of adventure poised against the gamester's skill. Mr MacDonald (or Gandhi, either) is not playing the game; or rather, he is playing the game, protest the uproarious spectators. What do they expect?

GANDHI'S ROLE.

What, in effect, we see is not so much the game, as it is being played, as its refereeing. Mahatma Gandhi is, or is not, playing the game, as we, either in our enthusiasm or bias, choose to tell ourselves: yet the referee's is a science as well as art—more science, one imagines, with its cold crystallised, vivid, objective facts than the art of imagination. It is not all a question of propaganda, but of, more or less, accurate observation taken after the whole perspective is properly arranged. We must hear the actors speaking their parts and moving to judge how the strings work and the pattern of speech and gesture is filled and formed. Thus, when the Mahatma is presented to us as walking into the meshes of diplomatic intrigue or walking out of them, it must be remembered that the man has behind him the whole career as a person of affairs. He is neither diabolically clever in statesmanship nor mahatmically naive, as his unfriendly and adoring critics aver. Such an estimation of his role is both inaccurate and unfair. One would rather like to refer his actions to the complexity of the man's mind and its manifestation of which we have caught a glimpse in certain moments in his life as a leader of public opinion and man of thought and action.

FROM THE GALLERY.

We may, perhaps, err on the side of sympathy for the man who as some one said the other day, has the fatal gift of arousing either the feeling of intensest love or hatred. His entire character, I think, demands such sympathy: it would certainly be well-expended on a man who has, above everything, a rare sense of delicacy, subtle and profound. He acts with quick decision and yet is full of hesitation with the nobility and sensibility of unusual fastidiousness. The patience with which he plods his way is truly phenomenal as at no time has he disguised the utter pessimism that fills his soul: yet that impersonality of which he is so strangely conscious proves a source of strength: in his self-consciousness one notices the sense of responsibility and irresponsibility drawn against the will of one who has lived enough human suffering, physically and imaginatively, to gamble light-heartedly or callously with it. He talks of peace, one feels, too much like a prophet: it irritates us, exhausts our strained patience. But peace is one of the ideals of his life: peace has a common psychological level: not every egoist can talk, much less act, peace. "Let it not be said," he pleads under the weight of his martyrdom, "that I who offer to speak in the name of a whole people reposing their trust in me failed to do anything that was humanly possible to do all that might have made for peace and happiness of my proteges." Poor Mahatma, how often he invokes his God: it positively offends our atheistic susceptibilities but his God must be really merciful and wise and sensitive to human suffering.......

Three Principles Of Theosophy

DR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

A meeting was held on Tuesday in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall to celebrate the anniversary of the foundation day of Theosophical Society. The proceedings opened with the Indian National Anthem and a song from a little girl who sang to the accompaniment of several instruments. After an introductory speech by the Chairman, Mr. I. G. Samson Dr. Arundale who had arrived the same day from his overseas tour rose to speak. He expressed happiness on returning to his own adopted country, India, after an absence of so many months. He continued somewhat to this effect: "Theosophy has played an important part in the life of Bombay. I hope it will carry on its activities with increasing vigour in future. During my travels overseas I have come into touch with every section of Theosophy and judging from the splendid work they are doing, and have done, I can firmly assert that there is a great need of Theosophy all over the world. The Society may have experienced occasional shakings and setbacks during its brief history of fifty-five years, but on the whole it is in a much stronger position now than ever before.

DR. BESANT'S PLACE IN THEOSOPHY.

"We were not thinking of returning to India quite so early as this; but the failing health of our venerated President, Dr. Annie Besant, rendered our immediate return a necessity. It is our earnest desire that she may be granted a longer lease of life; but we feel in our hearts that that is not to be. She will be with us for ever and ever, even if she ceases to be in her physical body. Theosophy does not depend upon her. Theosophy will go on on the strength of its utility to humanity. But this will not lead us to underrate her supreme importance to Theosophy. We in fact, can ill spare her at this critical moment. She has been venerated and beloved by every section of Theosophy alike. We could not think of any one else as President of the Society so long as she is with us, though she herself at times expressed her desire that younger men should be given a chance. But when she is taken away from us somebody will have to step into her shoes. Whoever the successor, his feet will be too small to fill her very big shoes! It does not matter who succeeds. Presidents may come and presidents may go; but the Theosophical Society will go on for ever."

THE THREE PRINCIPLES.

Next the speaker exhorted his audience to hold fast to an realise in life the three main principles of Theosophy—Brotherhood, Research and Experience. By expressing our brotherhood only can we be truly patriotic and of some service to our country. It was the duty of every Theosophist to be a good citizen. The economic crisis in England would have been averted if the people of England had sufficiently realised that idea of Brotherhood in their lives.

Every Theosophist should be a Researcher, a seeker after truths. Occult powers are not the monopoly of a leadbeater, a Besant or a Blavatsky. They are inherent in us all, hidden away in the researches of our being. Truth must be known at firsthand; and the value of truth is that it acts as a stepping stone to more truth. The result of Theosophical Activities has been that there is more truth now than there was in 1875.

And then we must have experience. Dean Inge has said that in modern times there has been, in religious and other fields, a shifting of centre from authority to experience. Men must believe what they have experienced. Faith must not be imposed from outside. Our churches and other religious organizations of the world are static. That is why the people fall away from them because the human mind is dynamic. One must believe what one knows. The cries of Back to this and Back to that are a danger to Society and will turn the wheel of progress backwards. There is no higher life than truth. Dogmaticians are relics of the past—they are dead people in fact though not in form. We must be dissatisfied with what experience we have. Mr. Krishnamurti is the greatest iconoclast. He moves about the world breaking idols. But he can break what is worn out and old. He cannot break things that have life. Religions are still necessary to the world. The beauty of Theosophy lies in making them true. Theosophy has infinite work to do. We are not out of date. As a matter of fact we have only just begun. Our charge is to illumine the darkness in which the young world was born. India holds the key to the problems of Eternal Truth. Theosophists must serve India so that their name may be remembered in Indian history.

The meeting was brought to a close after a brief address by Mrs. Arundale who stressed the need of a real understanding of life, for that alone could make it interesting to us. She was also of opinion that without Theosophical truths it was impossible to understand life. We must forget all orthodoxy. We must be ourselves, we must be real. We should not talk about Theosophical phrases—we must think about them.

L'EAU DE COLOGNE
No 4711
Blue and Gold Label

The Way towards Convalescence

For generations genuine "4711" has been accepted the world over as an essential need in the sickroom. For young and old, in illness and convalescence, its potent qualities offer speedy relief from fatigue and lassitude. The glorious aroma of this fascinating and genuine Eau de Cologne refreshes the patient and induces coolness and calm.

Always have a liberal supply of "4711" at hand as a wise precaution. Use, too, the delightful toiletries distinguished by its name and fragrance, all recognized by the numeral "4711" on the Blue and Gold Label.

No 4711. Genuine Eau de Cologne

Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Building, Bombay.
PHONE: 24711

Bombay Khojas And Co-operative Movement

The 3rd general meeting of the Ismaili Masalawala Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. was held on Friday last at the Recreation Club, Bhendi Bazar, when Sheth Ahmedbhai Fajalbhai Currimbhoy presided.

Sjt. G. M. S. Rane, the Chairman, Girgaon Co-operative Institute Sjt. Chotalal M. Kothari, Managing Director, Merchants Co-operative Commission Agency, and Sjt. P. R. Mulay, the Propaganda Officer, Co-operative Institute, were among the invitees.

The Secretary of the Society gave in brief the Report of work done by the Society during the six months ending 30th September 1931, and informed the House that the Society had on the roll about 160 members.

Sjt. Chotalal Kothari then made a speech on the importance of the Co-operative Movement, and said that the time was come when all businessmen, and the poor, should divert their attention to the movement.

The president in his speech congratulated the workers for their successful work, and requested the people to take advantage of the Society.

An appeal was then made to purchase shares of the Co-operative Society, which was very splendidly responded to.

The Band played a melodious farewell song and the gathering came to a successful close at 11 p.m.

Mysore Ladies For Swadeshi

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 13.

The Mysore State Ladies' conference which met last week at Devanfere under the presidency of Lady Puttannachetty, passed a number of resolutions, chief among them being the one relating to the Sarda Bill and the other the encouragement of Swadeshi.

The conference also passed resolutions supporting the encouragement of Hindi, Sanskrit and spread of adult education.

BANGALORE TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

The final stages have been reached in almost all the events in the Browing Institute Tennis Tourney. The finals in Veterans Doubles was decided last evening when Mersh and Edmunds beat Capt. Cox and Eagles, 6-3; 6-3.

Mrs. Butler qualified herself for the Finals in the Ladies' Singles, by beating Miss Sinclair in two straight sets.

In Men's Singles, G. Elliot qualified for the Finals when he beat Murthi of Hyderabad.

The following are the results:

Mrs Butler beat Miss Sinclair 6-4; 6-1.

Elliot beat Murthi 9-7; 6-0.

Mrs. Baker beat Miss James 6-1, 6-0.

H. K. Narasimhamurthi and R. S. Chandrasekhar beat. H. K. H. K. Ramaswami and Raja Rao 6-3; 6-0.

Marsh and Edmunds beat Capt. Cox ad Eagles 6-3; 6-3.

RETRENCHMENT IN NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee has appointed a Retrenchment Committee to investigate into the municipal expenditure and suggest means for effecting economy.

The Retrenchment Committee has been given an assurance that its recommendations will be accepted by the Municipal Committee.

It was resolved that the Executive Committee of the Association with the aid of a few other members do draw up and submit a representation to Government and arrange for a deputation to wait upon the Dewan and His Highness the Maharaja and to take necessary steps to have the order directing a cut in salaries rescinded by all constitutional means.

WHY WEAR AN UGLY OR UNCOMFORTABLE BANDAGE?
APPLY:
"RASIK' WOUND HEAL"

the liquid plaster in the tube, to cuts, abrasions of the skin, blisters and chilblains. Always keep a tube of
"RASIK WOUND HEAL"
on hand. Price 0-10-0.

AGENTS wanted.
Sole Agents:—
RASIKLAL ACHARATLAL & CO.,
Sankdi Shery, Ahmedabad.

YOUR FORTUNE

Simply send me a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And I shall send you by V.P. for Re. 1 only your one year's life reading complete with forecasts of every sort. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the Stars.

Note: A reward of Rs. 1,000 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

Prof. G. SHUNKER,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

TWELFTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK!
THE RECORD INDIAN TALKIE OF THE DAY

Owing To Public Request! GOING STILL STRONGER!
FAIL NOT TO SEE

MADAN'S EXCLUSIVE REPRODUCTION WITH 22 SPECIAL MELODIOUS and DELIGHTFUL SONGS,
WONDERFUL ACTING and LOVELY SCENERY OF ORIENTAL SPLENDOUR and PERFECT and CLEARER SOUND.

KAJJAN
and
NISSAR'S
MARVELLOUS
SONGS
AT THEIR
BEST

LAILA-MAJNU

(Supervised personally by AGHA MD. HASHRA, Famous Dramatist and Play-wright.)

SOUND
RECORDING
ON POPULAR
'RCA'
DAILY SHOWS
6-15 & 10 P.M.
Extra on
Sat. & Sun.
At 3 P.M.

(BOOK IN ADVANCE) WELLINGTON TALKIES DHOBI TALAO

MUSLIM COMMUNALISTS DENOUNCE.

(Continued from page 8.)

those speaking on behalf of the country, there is no doubt that their united demands would have impressed the British Government much better, and India would have achieved peace, and progress. As it is the R. T. C. was nothing but a sorry and debasing exhibition of communal quarrel, and on the part of some delegates a criminal neglect of all national consideration.

As an Indian, and as a Muslim, I am deeply grieved by this painful spectacle. As a Muslim, particularly, I feel the sorrow that Muslim delegates have been somewhat unreasonable in their demands, demands which may be taken to go counter to all principles of democracy, and which, if embodied predominantly in any constitution, would take no time to turn a peaceful country into a camp of warring communities. The limit of patience may be said to have been reached when these people, threw away the opportunity of a life-time in not presenting a united case at a critical hour in the country's history, and it is, therefore, the duty of every sensible Muslim, true to his country to declare that India's interest and well-being do not entirely lie on the lines of communal separation.

With due deference to the intelligence and eminence of the Muslim lights at the R. T. C. I have to say that their performance has been somewhat unfair and derogatory to the pride and prestige of Islamic culture and civilisation. Does Islam wish to stand all by itself, and to shut out tolerance, harmony and co-operation with other religionists? Has Islam no place for the practice of patriotism? It is more than five centuries that Islam has found a place in India, and for nearly that period, Islam was the religion of the rulers at Delhi. In what way is it necessary to mar the beauty and spirit of a democratic Constitution by safeguards that are likely to promote unhealthy sectarian rivalry? Does anyone attempt to call 70 millions of Mahommadans with the memories of the recent Moghul power at Delhi, a weak-kneed minority living in dread of the Hindu neighbours? Have not the two communities been living well, side by side, in weel and woe, fortune and adversity? For centuries, the industry, commerce and agriculture of the country have been worked by Hindus and Muhammadans hand in hand. I know that in variour places the Muslim population is well respected and barring the few cities, where of recent years, the atmospheree has been disturbed by interested communal propagandists, on both sides, a visit of the country side leaves the most wholesome impression of harmony and co-operation between the two. As for the communal riots that have, of late, furnished a plank for the communalist, let me ask a question. Have riots broken out in any locality which has not been visited by the agents of communal disaffection? If leaders who should spread harmony and good-will, go about from place to place and tell the poor, uneducated and unsophisticated people that those of another community are their enemies, and inflame them with hatred, employing religion as a handy instrument for their unholy work, then, riots without cause, rhyme or reason are bound to occur. If instead, educated persons go about teaching the masses the way of harmony and tell them that the two communities must live in trust and peace, and religion teaches them to be tolerant, and that it is not in their common interests to quarrel and break each other's heads, then the last vestige of communal disturbances will soon disappear. Under such circumstances, and with such doubtful and dangerous factors operating, it is to be wondered that riots and disturbances have been so few in number. But the fact is that the sedulous poison of communal passion is unable to make much headway against the subsisting bedrock of harmony and co-operation in everyday life. Of recent years, it has been contended on behalf of the Muslim communalists that Muslims are backward as compared with the Hindus. This is right from the standpoint of civilised standards. But, since the time that India came under the British Government, both the communities have been subject to the same dispensation, the same law, the same economic standards and possibilities, enjoying the same privileges and suffering the same disabilities. As such, neither community has any reason to blame the other in an exclusive manner. There is in this connection one fact of note which has to be remembered and that is, that among the Hindus there has been a small special class, who from time immemorial have retained a special aptitude for the arts, and proficiency in languages, and even in the days of Moghul sovereignty at Delhi, it is this class that fairly filled the intelligent professions. The major portion of the Hindus as well as Mahommadans were taking to other lines of work and profession. The Parsis are a microscopic minority, but they are enjoying the intelligent services far in excess of their proportion.

I now come to the purely religious aspect. I am pained that Islam had some representatives to the R. T. C. whose utmost ambition was a fight for certain communal rights. It will be impossible for the future Historian of India, and the generations of Indian Muslims yet unborn, to forgive these representatives, for the light-hearted and irresponsible manner in which they played their part at this great opportunity. People interested in the economic well-being of the Muslim population of India, will regret the fact, that in the name of their faith national issues, issues touching the food and the necessities of life of Islamic children have been neglected. The Muslim masses in common with the rest of their fellow-countrymen are suffering the ills of poverty, illiteracy, and idleness. It is pathetic to see thousands of them roaming about in the streets ill-fed and poorly clothed, with a cheerless mind devoid of hope or redemption. But what is it to their faithful representatives at the R.T.C.? Theirs has been one tale from beginning to end, from top to bottom, separate electorates, weightage, statutory majority, and all the 14 points. Not a word about the poverty of the people, their semi-starved condition, their appalling illiteracy, the ruined industry, the languishing trade, the top-heavy administration and the so many ills before which peoples' strength and hope wither away like autumn leaves. There has not been one word of hope or cheer for the countless millions languishing desperately under the strain of manifold burdens, and the whole show seemed to breathe the air more of an undisguised conspiracy than a genuine political representation. And all this in the name of Islam. What has Islam to fear in India? Do Muslims fear that their religion will be extirpated, and that at the hands of the Hindus with whom they have been living and dealing in everyday life, not for years but for centuries? And granting that Hindus prove inimical to Islam, cannot 70 millions of people stand their ground, and when 240 millions of organised Hindus come down upon them, what will their paper safeguards avail them?

A religion must stand or fall with the purity, selfishness and devotion of its votaries, and it is not a matter of pride for true Mahommadans to reflect on the implication that the religion of Islam which has commanded for centuries, the devotion and allegiance of millions of followers in India and abroad, has now to seek for its existence the support of rigid safeguards in the constitution of the country. Islam has been one of the great religions of the world, and has produced men like Akbar the Great, and in our own days, a Mustapha Kamal Pasha. India is the land of Indians, and Muslims have lived in it for centuries, with the bones of their great ancestors buried in her soil. Is it, therefore, now fair that Muslim representatives should seek a separate type of political existence? Each creed or sect has got its own peculiar type of rites and religious formalities, and if in order to preserve them rigid safeguards are required in a political constitution framed for a whole country, then why not every sub-class like the Memons, the Khojas, the Borahs and others be considered as minorities and favoured with special rights?

And, after all, what is religion if it is not a factor for peace and concord among mankind, an instrument of God to overcome the devil in man? The 20th century world has witnessed a thorough metamorphosis in men's outlook as regards religion. Religion is considered to be much more than the mere observance of rites and rituals of a superficial and unsubstantial character. It essentially and eminently consists in the practice of virtue. He follows God who is true and righteous, kind and gentle, good and noble, upholds virtue, and above all, serves humanity as a member of the great human family. This world is a world of differences and diversities, as between man and man and class and class. When diffrences arise in the ordering of human affairs, the points of discord are removed by intelligent understanding. But because there are differences, who would approve of disfiguring the body politic by introducing every shade of difference in a political constitution? Let Mohammadans glorify Islam by their great deeds, and by their capacity to transcend petty limits. And, at a time when the great men of other countries, are looking far ahead of the limits of patriotism, with a love that embraces humanity in its endearing fold, is it a matter of pride to Islam that her representatives called to regulate a country's future did not look beyond the limits of their own community? Are not Muslims proud of the exploits of Turkey and her deliverer, Mustapha Kamal Pasha, who by one stroke, freed her from the shackles of cold conservatism, and religious superstition, and secured for her sons and daughters, the respect of the world and the liberty to rise to their utmost possibilities?

With such a glorious example of Islamic achievement, I am pained to hear what the world says, what the man in the street says, and every true Muslim will feel in his innermost heart, that the Mahommadan Delegates to the R.T.C. have at a critical moment in their country's history, given away the cause of their country, in alliance with reactionary forces.

I have made no secret of the fact that I heartily abhor every attempt to divide India, and that I consider that the only constitution that will ensure peace and progress is a democratic constitution based on equality of rights and privileges, irrespective of community or religion. A Government is formed and a constitution framed, not to make people fight against one another, but to enable them to live in amity and peace. A constitution to be successful must be based on the central principle of fusion and not disintegration. If you sow the seed of harmony, harmony will grow and points of discord will slowly fall off, but if instead you sow the seed of discord, discord will grow and kill outright whatever points of agreement originally existed. Safeguards and preferential rights may turn out to be the seeds of poison, which if once introduced may not only destroy true national outlook and endeavour, but will go on widening the gulf between the two communities with the result that each will be perpetually engaged in attaining mastery over the other.

I have not much faith in the existence of the so-called minorities. They are more or less created. If I go about telling the people of dark complexion, that the fairer Indians are proud of their shining colour, and look down upon the darker people, and then collect them at meetings, and make them cry "Zindabad" for me, then, there I have created a minority of colour depressed people with some grievance for which they must get special rights. If safeguards are entirely necessary on the basis of religion, why are they not necessary on other basis, viz., profession, economic standards etc.? Why not give safeguards to employees against employers, Labour against Capital, consumer against producer, and in every case where the interests of one class reveal some substantial difference from those of the other?

A constitution if it is to bring happiness for the country, must first bury religious bigotry, and intolerance of every type, 7000 miles deep beyond all possibility of exhumation, and must be broad-based on the four pillars of trust, confidence, harmony and co-operation. Special provision must be made that education should be so imparted in the country, as will make, at no distant date, religious discord a thing of the remote past. Only under such circumstances will India grow in strength, and national solidarity.

The persons comprising the Muslim Delegation are great men, and because they are so and I entertain the highest regard for them, I have opened my heart to them, and pray that their actions at this critical hour, may be great also, that they will mend their attitude to the great responsibility in their hands, that they will be true to the dignity of their faith and their country. The whole world is watching their activities, and I want the world to speak of them in praise and admiration, and the historian to record that the Muslim Delegates to the R. T. C. were weighed in the scale of patriotism and not found wanting.

But whether they change their angle or not, I am sure of my Muslim fellow-countrymen who respect their land of birth, and I have the utmost confidence that the rising generation of Indians will rise to the height of true nationhood and follow a course which will ring peace and respect to all.—Yours, etc.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

November 19.

BRITISHERS AND TRADING RIGHTS.

(Continued from page 8).

agreement, the Corporation could take it over by paying 25 years' purchase on the basis of the average of the previous five years' profit and it was found that it would have cost more than 3 crores for material and efisting stock not worth even 2 crores. Similar demands might be put up by the foreign companies when the question of compensation arose and it might become the lesser evil to allow existing rights to continue.

EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

He is prepared to accept the findings of the External Capital Committee but he would not accept the condition about the majority of Indian Directors. But the fundamental doctrine regarding State-aid and countries is that they are exclusively for national concerns. We would not go to the length of other countries which prohibit non-nationals from dealing in any form of trade which could not be distinctly classed as foreign trade. But we cannot permit others to enjoy equality of treatment even in such matters as bounties.

PURPOSE OF BOUNTIES.

Bounties are intended to protect the national industries against the unequal competition of foreigners and, if the bounty is not to be exclusively for local concerns it will lose all effect and may easily degnerate into a subsidy for foreign enterprises. To take the case of the Iron industry referred to by Mr. Benthall, it stands to reason that the bounty will not be available to companies which do not have a majority of Indian directorates. Otherwise there would be only swelling of the profits of foreign capital employed in India or pretending to be so employed.

(To be Continued).

SETH JAMNALALJI AT DEOLI

Throws Open Wells & Temples To "Untouchables"

(From a Correspondent.)

PULGAON, Nov. 18.

Doctors have advised Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to take complete rest. Inspite of it he could not postpone his pre-arranged programme for removal of untouchability.

Sethji and party reached Deoli this morning by motor car. He threw open ten wells for use of so-called 'Untouchables' amidst recitation of 'mantras.' He was given a grand reception by the Congress Committee and an address by the local municipality.

Replying to the address, Sethji exhorted the municipality to remove restrictions against the so-called 'Untouchables' and to allow them the use of municipal wells.

Sethji is driving this evening to Nagzari to open a temple for 'Untouchables."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THRILLING! BEAUTIFUL
MARLENE DIETRICH
IN
"DISHONOURED"
The Story of a woman who sacrifices everything for the only man she loves.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Hilarious Farcical Comedy
THIRD TIME LUCKY
featuring
BOBBY HOWES
The Story of a Country Rector who became entangled with a gang of crooks.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ALL-COLOUR ROMANTIC COMEDY
"FOLLOW THRU"
featuring
CHARLES ROGERS, NANCY CARROLL
A Riot of Music & Laughter.

TELEPHONE No. 41544.
The Excelsior Theatrical Co.
Will Present at
The Coronation Theatre
GRANT ROAD
On SATURDAY, 21-11-31 at 9-30 P. M.
SUNDAY, 22-11-31 at 3-30 P. M.
An Entirely New Social Urdu Drama
"Shareef Dulhan"
With The Famous RATANSHAH SINOR and Miss MANIBAI
Book your Seats Earlier to avoid disappointment.
RATES:—Rs. 5/12, 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/12, 1/2 and 9 Ans.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE GUJERATI AMATEURS
PRESENT
NYAYA
BY
SJT. PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS. BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
ON
FRIDAY, 27th November, 1931 and SATURDAY, 28th November, 1931.
AT 9 P. M. (S. T.)
CAST
NALINI: Shrimati TARA KARA
FRENI: Shrimati MEHRA MASANI.
And SEVERAL MEMBERS of the LEGAL PROFESSION.
RATES:—Rs. 8/8; 5/12; 4/8; 3/6; 2/4; 1/2 and 9 annas.
BOOKING NOW OPEN: PLANS AT THE THEATRE.
Between 9 and 11 a.m. and 5 and 7 p.m.
Tickets also obtainable from the HON. SECRETARY.
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. J. N. VARMA, Hon Secretary.

Nothing like a Policy to Chase away the blues,
DO YOU ALWAYS WANT THE BEST?
If you do, do you believe that Buying quality buys
SATISFACTION?
Then for ALL LIFE INSURANCE go to
THE SOUTH INDIAN
GENERAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
SOHRAB HOUSE, 235, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Head Office:—
Kilpauk, Madras. Branches all over India.
Full details available from
B. CHATTOPADHYAY, Branch Manager.

New York Cotton.

PREPARING FOR A FRESH MOVE

New York, Nov. 19.

It was a very narrow market and may be record for the year, when prices during the full session of 5 hours moved only 4 points on the New York Cotton Exchange. The market was generally weak on liquidation, but at the close develop somewhat firm tendency partially on covering. Prices have reached a level where both buying and selling balanced and all the known bearish and bullish factors are discounted. Operators are awaiting further developments. Any more on the part of co-ops or holders of cotton is likely to result in a sharp decline and on the other hand if bulls come forward to bid up cotton, we will be witnessing advancing markets. At the moment there is nothing in the general situation to take fresh risks. It appears that the market is preparing for a fresh move. General opinion is divided, bulls believing in trade and investment buying while bears think the supply is too large to hold prices. Both opinions are well founded but the future course of the market entirely depends upon which of the section enters first in the maket. We think it is better to have small open interest at the moment as we believe silent waters always run deep and therefore are dangerous. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 4 points to 6.15c.

FRESH STIMULOUS REQUIRED.

Messrs. Langley and Co. State:—

The American markets continue to act as if fresh stimulous is required before prices can be carried beyond the present level. Ultimately—and by that we mean three or four months ahead—we look for a higher level for American cotton, but unless some fresh constructive factor appears the immediate future seems to hold little prospect of any marked appreciation and further easiness is not unlikely.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 6.28 (11-07 a.m.) Lowest 6.25 (10-26 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Co. have received the following cable:—

New York. Declined in sympathy with foreign markets. Liquidation of December. Southern selling. Some hedging. Liverpool Continent, Wall Street and New Orleans selling. Expect traders market for time being. Cotton goods market business dull, lower prices. Yarn market—there has been very little business.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 19.

December	6.17—.04
January	6.28—.04
March	6.46—.02
May	6.64—.03
July	6.83—.03
Middling Spot	6.30—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 19.

December	6.15—.03
January	6.27—.03
Middling Spot	6.15—.04

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 19.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	6.28
March	6.41
May	6.62

New York. Noon Call.

January	6.25
March	6.43
May	6.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	40,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

London, Nov. 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 6.1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Nov. 19.

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£121,300,000
Public Deposits	£21,200,000
Other Deposits	£97,300,000
Government Securities	£51,000,000
Other Securities	£43,100,000
Notes and Coins	+42,20,000
Notes in Circulation	£354,500,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	35.57 p.c.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, 27/9 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, Nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 29/3 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels, 32/6 Nov/Dec. Nominal.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

ALEXANDRIA DROPS 100 POINTS

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a decline of 2 to 3 points. There was small business principally scattered buying and small offerings. Hedge selling and long liquidation appeared to make majority of markets easier, practically Alexandria, influencing prices. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 4.83d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 4 points.

Sakels were quiet and closed at a decline of 8 points with spot 25 points down at 7.25.

Upper Egyptian futures were quiet and declined 9 to 10 points with Spot Cotton prices 18 points lower at 5.61

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was weak on hedge selling. Sakel futures declined 100 to 62 points and Ashmouni futures declined 44 to 42 points.

COTTON IS CHEAPER.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

In spite of better trade demand prices ruled within a narrow range owing to further December liquidation. Notwithstanding a smaller Silver production this year the recent drop in prices is attributed to the failure to hold an immediate world conference, however, it must be remembered that the importance of Silver in the rehabilitation of trade in the East is well recognised and some efforts will likely be made to stabilise prices.

We reiterate our opinion that compared with Wheat, Linseed, and other farm products cotton is cheaper and any tentative idea of Farmers reducing acreage next year will likely cause a scramble amongst consumers.

Advices from the South indicate the farmer are determined to grow more Cereals in place of Cotton at its present unremunerative price.

Sterling/Dollar cross rate dol. 3.76-1/8.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Weaker statistical position is attracting attention. Prevailing opinion is that the weakness of holders will prevent any material advance.

Hornby:—Manchester reports steady enquiry but manufacturers hoping for lower prices.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

	Closing.
Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.39
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.51
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.63
Oomra Good	4.11
Oomra Fully Good	4.21
Oomra Fine	4.36
Bengal Good	3.96
Bengal Fully Good	4.06
Bengal Fine	4.16
Scinde Fully Good	4.06
Scinde Fine	4.16
Scinde Superfine	4.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

	Closing.
November 1931	4.55—.03
December 1931	4.52—.03
January 1932	4.51—.03
February 1932	4.52—.03
March 1932	4.53—.04
April 1932	4.55—.05
May 1932	4.58—.05
June 1932	4.60—.05
July 1932	4.63—.05
August 1932	4.65—.05
September 1932	4.68—.05
October 1932	4.71—.05
November 1932	4.73—.05
Middling Spot	4.83—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

	Closing.
Sakelaridis (November	6.96
January	7.06
March	7.23
May	7.38
July	7.53
October	7.81
November	7.81
F.G.F. Spot	7.25

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE

Paris, Nov. 19.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending Novehmer 18th giving the total note circulation at 82,276,000,000 francs, a decrease of 519,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 19-11-31	4555000	5562000
Receipts Yesterday 19-11-31	40000	37000
Exports to date 13-11-31	2369000	2925000
Stock at Ports 13-11-31	4609000	3042000
Stock Interior Towns 13-11-31	2051000	1684000
Stock Liverpool 13-11-31	670000	778000
Visible Supply 13-11-31	8594000	7616000
Quantity in Sight 13-11-31	7029000	7625000
Quantity out of Sight 13-11-31	3633000	3106000

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

In sympathy with easier New York advices, our market opened quiet at Rs. 181/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 180/8 on tired long liquidation. Later on there was good enquiry on better silver market and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	181/4
Oomra D.J.	163
Oomra May	160
Oomra March	160
Bengal D./J.	144/8
Bengal March	144/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Nov.	104.10	—1.10
Feb.	106.90	+0.10
May	109.90	+0.50

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Bengal Superfine	154
Bengal Fine	149
Bengal F.G.	142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	149
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	142
Wardha-Hingt Fine	175
Nagpur Savner Fine	177
Yeotmal Fine	168
Arvi Fine	170
Amraoti Fine	166
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	166
Mulkapur Fine	163
Khandesh Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	150
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	168
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	163
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	165
Burwah Sanavad Fine	168
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	165
Broach Fine	186
Broach F.G.	176
Cambodia	255
Miraj/Sangli	205
Compta Good	215
Jinja	275
Busoga	280

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh		3,272
Central India	364	14,844
Barsi and Nagar		2,830
H,derabad-Gaorani		515
Berar	177	19,393
Central Provinces	148	7,641
Total Oomras	689	48,51.
Dholera	175	12,46.
N.-W. Provinces	287	5,115
Rajputana	506	4,212
Sind-Punjab	358	9,326
Broach		6,928
Coompta and Dharwar		5,792
Westerns-Northerns		4,711
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		288
Persian		425
American		13,541
Egyptian and African	175	19,920
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		55
Total	2,190	131289

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 12th Nov This year.
Europe	1233	47,344
Japan and China	2,746	136,349
Coast Ports	111	13,680
Up-country by Rail		25,673
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		37,963
Total	4,090	261,009

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS. EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 490 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 125 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/6 Closing Rs. 32/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 31/14 Highest Rs. 32/2 Lowest Rs. 31/13. Closing Rs. 32/1.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 20.

Opening Quotations.

NOVEMBER	
Sellers	6/5-3/4
Buyers	6/-
Business Done	...
DECEMBER	
Sellers	6/4-1/2
Buyers	6/4-1/4
JANUARY	
Sellers	6/5-1/4
Buyers	6/5
Business Done	...
FEBRUARY.	
Sellers	6/6-1/2
Buyers	6/6
Business Done	6/5
Business Done	...
MARCH	
Sellers	6/8
Buyers	6/7-1/2
Business Done	6/7-3/4

Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Wheat May	4 7 3
Linseed May	6 6 3
Castorseed	66 14 6
Castorseed	6 14 6
Groundnuts	7 2 0
Tee.seed	8 6 0
Mowraseed	5 4 0
Myrabollams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	11 6 0
Linseed Ready	5 15 0
Linseed Small	5 10 0
Rapeseed	6 4 0
Mustard	35 0 0
Wheat Khandwa	38/48
Wheat Yelow	31/34
Wheat Yellow	28/33
Wheat Sarbati	28/33
Wheat Katha	26/28
Maize	26/25
Bajari	22/32
Jowar	19/20
Gram	27/28

Linseed May Double options i.e. tejimandi premium is Rs. 0-14-9 and wheat May 1932 delivery premium for tejimandi is As. 9.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 19.

Cottonseed Bombay ton No Offers.

Castorseed Bombay ton £12:12:6 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton £11:17:6 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 20.

	Bales.
Central India	364
Berar	177
Central Provinces	148
Dholera	175
N.-W. Provinces	287
Rajputana	506
Sind-Punjab	358
East Africans	175
Cotton	2,190
	Cwts.
Wheat	18,323
Linseed	1,831
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	22
Gingellyseeds	925
Poppyseeds	283
Groundnuts	25,716
Castorseeds	447
Rice	1,307
Myrabollams	427
Cottonseeds	3,624
Mowraseeds	32
Gram	2,023
Joowar	9,414
Maize	12
Barley	234
	Tons.
Bajree	584
Coal	7,323

WHEAT FUTURES LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Opening Quotations.

December	5s, 5-3/4d. Value
March	5s. 10d, Paid.
May	6s. 0-1/2d. Value.

Market:—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,

C & F Calcutta,	Per Cwt.
Nov/Dec.	8/7-1/2
C & F Bombay, Nov/Dec.	8/8
C & F Karachi Nov/Dec.	8/8

LONDON STOCK TXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 19.

Chartered Bank of India A & China	£13-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£106
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£6
National Bank of India	27/6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£84
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£72-7/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£89-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£39-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£46
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£53
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£75
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	£53-3/3
War Loan 5 p.c.	£90-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 19.

T T London on Berlin	15.82
T T London on Amsterdam	9.36-1/4
T T London on Brussels	27.13
T T London on Madrid	44.28
T T London on Milan	73,06
T T London on Berne	19.35
T T London on Paris	96,09
T T London on Prague	127.25
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.76-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES. (Opening Rates.)

London, Nov. 20.

T. T. London on New York	3.7500
T. T. London on Berlin	15.79
T. T. London on Amsterdam	9.34
T. T. London on Brussels	27.004
T. T. London on Madrid	[illegible]
T. T. London on Paris	[illegible]

4TH GLORIOUS WEEK 4TH
KRISHNATONE
HARISCHANDRA
FEATURING
MASTER MOHMAD & MISS NILAM
Story—MR. NALVARSHYAM Direction—MR. KANJIBHAI JRATHOD
Cameraman—MR. HARILAL PATEL
Sound Recording:—SJT. MANEKLAL PATEL & MR. YESWANT KOTHARE
Highly Appreciated not only in Bombay but Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, etc.
PUBLIC APPRECIATION SHOWS ITS MERIT and WORK
POPULAR IN ALL CLASSES
TIME: DAILY 3 SHOWS 4—7-15—10-30 P. M.
KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE NEW CHARNI ROAD
SPECIAL SHOW ON SUNDAY AT 9 A. M. STUDENTS AT HALF RATES

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, No. 20.

Gold market is firm on weakness of sterling compared to Dollar which is quoted 3.75.

It is believed that still small quantities are coming in from the interior for export but in view of arrivals of new crops in the next four weeks the supply of the distress gold will fall off.

Silver Market ruled firm on the firmness of Shanghai T. T. on London being 1.9½. There were reports that Russia intends to help China. This new news encouraged renewed buying. The market has run the course of urrgent long liquidation and today's improvement is nothing beyond a natural move. It is said that chances do not favour for any fresh upward move at the moment as there are no prospects of early move to take silver for coinage against currency. The position is more like a trading one with wide and irregular price changes:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	26	6	6
Mint, Gold, 1st Settlement	26	6	6
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	26	6	6
Silver Ready,	59	8	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	56	8	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	60	0	0

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold Fine per oz: £5:9:1

LONDON SILVTR.

London, Nov. 19.

Silver.—China a small buyer for forward. Market is quiet.

Spot	18-1/16
Forward	18-1/16

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 19.

Copper Braziers	£47-1/2 F.O.B.
Yellow Metal	£39 F.O.B. Nominal.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£12-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£9-5/16
Tin English Ingots	£133-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 19.

Demand Bills 375.87

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 19.

Linseed Calcutta ton £11:7:6 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton £9:10:0 Nov. Sellers.

Linseed Bombay ton £11:15:0 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 19.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 15/4-1/2 Dec. Buyers.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 16/6-3/4 Jan/Apl. Paid and Value.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 19.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 3.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 20.

	Per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loans	5-1/8
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans	5
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-13/16
Bank Bills, 6 months	6-1/8
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6-3/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-7/8

PICKFAIR PICTURES CORPORATION,
(Bombay)
PRESENTS
RICHARD TALMADGE
ACE of Screen Dare Devils
FULL TALKIE
IN
"DANCING DYNAMITE"
ACTION, SPEED ROMANCE, THRILLS
FROM 5th DECEMBER
RICHARD TALMADGE, acknowledged king of the silver screen's daredevils . . . who faces death or makes love with equal nonchalance . . . who persues his loves and sidesteps dangers with reckless abandon.
AT
GLOBE TALKIES
(SANDHURST ROAD)

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK.
LAURENCE TIBBET
of "ROGUE SONG"
GRACE MOORE
of "A LADY'S MORALS"
IN
THE NEW MOON
THE NEW MOON
A Metro-Goldwyn Mayer All Talking Picture
with
ADOLPHE MENJOU
A mighty drama with the World's supreme artists of song—Drama, Mystery—Romance and Music.
Shows at: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday extra show at 3 p.m.
ALEXANDRA TALKIES
BELLASIS ROAD.

ASTROLOGER
THE MOST WONDERFUL EXPERT ASTROLOGER IN BOMBAY.
TRIAL SOLICITED.
He holds excellent testimonials from large number of distinguished people, from all Viceroys C.-in-C. and Governors.
DO NOT FAIL TO TRY.
Consulting Hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Address: KHUDABUX Room No. 114, 2nd Floor, Pyrke's Apollo Hotel.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK.
IMPERIAL MOVIE-TONE'S
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE.
DAULAT-KA-NASHA
OR
MONEY
Featuring
Miss ZILLOO, KHALIL, HADI.
Director: PESSI KARANI.
DAULAT-KA-NASHA
Hear Zilloo in a fascinating role, See Shamlal the man you love to hate.
Shows: 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

4TH WEEK!
Rythym of the Body
Lyric of Limbs
Thrill of Voices
Magic of the Atmosphere
ALL THESE HAVE MADE
ABUL HASAN
A HIT PICTURE
produced by
SAGAR MOVIETONE
100 per cent talking picture
Cast: Mr. HADI
MASTER BACHU
MISS KHATUM, etc.
Directed By
Mr. PROFULLA GHOSH
IMPERIAL
CINEMA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER
GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. [illegible]

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1931.

JUPITER
GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

HANDICAPS TO INDIAN ENTERPRISES.

Partnership Envisaged By Benthal Would Put A Brake On Economic Advancement.

—SIR P. THAKURDAS

"COMPETITION MUST DETERMINE MATTER", SAYS READING

MAHATMA'S CONCERN FOR FREEDOM OF DOWN-TRODDEN

SAPRU'S PLEA FOR ACCEPTING LAST SESSION'S FORMULA FOR CITIZENSHIP

LONDON, November 19.

Continuing his speech on Commercial discrimination at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, Sir P. Thakurdas, while agreeing that strictest provision which the British Government thought necessary should be made by statute otherwise to ensure that no injustice was done to anyone on the ground that he was non-national asked whether the policy desirable in national interest should be given up because it was a Britisher who was affected thereby. Such policy would not be given up if a Indian was affected thereby and Britisher's demand, therefore, seemed unwarranted.

After urging continuance of negotiations Sir P. Thakurdas pointed out that the Federation of Indian Chambers had disapproved of the formula reached in the last session on the ground that it was impossible to agree to any restriction of discretion of the future Government of India so as to render it powerless to protect and promote Indigenous enterprise. He proceeded to give instances in support of his view that handicaps existed in Indian enterprises, and referred to the amendment of the Indian Insurance Act demanded by the Assembly in order to prevent foreign companies of indifferent standing canvassing business in India by offering enormous rebates. He said that this had already been held up for five years' pending an amendment of the Insurance Act of England, and referring to the campaign for an all-round acceptance of policies in Indian Insurance Companies he said that all they desired was for Indian Insurance companies to put the approved list of big corporation's operating in India just as in England at present the slogan was "Buy British goods".

THE NOTORIOUS CIRCULAR.

As far as he was aware no Indian company had let down its policy-holders. He referred to the circular, which, he said, was issued during the civil disobedience campaign by the Government of Bombay directed against Indian Banks and Insurance companies.

Sir S. Hoare said that he had no information in this connection and asked for copy.

Sir P. Thakurdas promised he would try to get all the correspondence, but thought that the Government of Bombay would be able to supply copy.

Sir P. Sethna pointed out that Government of India had informed him in Council of State that they were certainly aware of existence of circular.

RESERVATION FOR BRITISH VESSELS.

Proceeding to deal with the question of Coastal Traffic Bill, Sir P. Thakurdas referred to the circular issued just before the election by the Association of British Shipmasters and Officers urging that British Coastal Trade should be reserved for British vessels, and asked if it was surprising if India aspired to do the same. He added: he had no objection to reciprocity between India and Britain, but he doubted its practical value to India since no Indian in England did business on a scale comparable to that of English houses in India. Moreover, the system of finance known in London money-market as "House Paper" was restricted to British firms, while the Bank of England had the rule (of which he was not complaining but he was mentioning a fact, that the paper it discounted must be signed at least by one British party or bank.

BRAKE ON ECONOMY ADVANCEMENT.

Further, wool exchange and jute sale-rooms were only recently opened to Indians He expressed the opinion that partnership into which Mr. Benthal had invited India would put a brake on the economic advancement of India and impose irredeemable mortgage on the country's economic improvement, and the political status such as envisaged by the Conference would become completely nugatory.

Concluding, Sir P. Thakurdas urged the solution of both commercial and political questions, and declared that Indians were a grateful people and the psychological effect of a good turn would be immense.

LORD READING ON DANGER OF BITTERNESS.

Lord Reading said that there was danger sometimes of introducing bitterness when one strayed off the broad road, and went into past history. The principles of just and fair Government had undergone much evolution during the past 170 years, particularly in India, which had made steady progress by her relation with England. Dealing with the general principle he affirmed that neither in legislation nor in administration relating to commerce and industry should there be distinction between Indian and British subjects or between Indian and British corporate bodies, and from his own knowledge he could say that no Indian desired such a distinction. Nobody in India wanted to penalise the British subject as a British subject, or distingush between him and Indian in carrying on trade. If they proceeded on that basis there would be no difficulty in arriving at the proper formula, and he recommended in this connection for the acceptance of the formula adopted in the last session which had received the assent of everyone except Mr. Jinnah.

DETINTION OF CITIZEN."

Lord Reading pointed out that the Nehru Report regarded discriminationatory legislation as inconceivable. Taking that as the starting point Lord Reading referred to the definition of "citizen" and the declaration of fundamental rights, and took exception to the definition as involving not only citizenship but something more, namely, that in order to become a citizen of India, a person must cease to be a citizen of this country. This was fatal from the British viewpoint. They could not ask an Englishman to give up citizenship in his own country in order to get the rights to carry on business in India, and to get the same rights as Indian-born subjects.

Lord Reading proceeded to ask whether a person living in Britain, and carrying on business in India would not be subject to discrimination similarly to a person resident in India.

Mr. Jayakar assented.

Proceeding to deal with cases requiring special adjustment or treatment Lord Reading said that obviously there must be some limitation. He did not see objection, in case of a future public utility undertaking or public concerns in which public money was invested, to the Government imposing conditions with regard to capital and the proportion of directorate and shareholders, and he was glad that the European Association shared that view.

THE DANGER-SPOT.

But the danger-spot in the whole discussion appeared to him to be the suggestion that special circumstances might exist in the case of undue competition of a powerful company against a small company which was trying to make its way. He made it clear that he would oppose root and branch any idea of discriminatory administration or legislation penalising by some means a powerful British concern in order to enable an Indian concern to flourish. If unfair competition had to be provided against the general law of the land must apply. If competition was unfair, it was unfair not only in one particular trade, but in every other trade, and if they wanted to legislate against it they must legislate against it for all trades. If it happened in one particular trade only they were obviously entitled to legislate against it. but if it was merely unfair because the concern happened to have achieved a great and powerful influence by its capital, reputation or by associations it had made, they could not and ought not to attempt to legislate against it.

COMPETITION MUST DETERMINE MATTER.

However difficult it might be for an Indian nascent company to progress where there was a powerful company in the same line next door, they could not legislate or take administrative acts against the latter. Competition must determine the matter. Legislation or administrative acts must not be introduced under the guise of unfair or undue competition which would benefit Indian smaller concerns at the expense of more powerful British concerns. Having drawn attention to the "grave danger of rather loose interpretation of unfair competition" Lord Reading said that question remained how rights were to be secured and mentioned that he would prefer convention by agreement to be incorporated in the constitution.

CARRYING OUT THE PRINCIPLE

Lord Reading proceeded to refer to the various methods of carrying out enunciation and enactment of the principle which had received the complete assent in the Committee, and said: "only points between us seem to me to be very minor questions of exceptions, and how are you to frame legislation to enable certain exceptions to be made. As I have said I would much prefer that an appropriate convention should be made. It can then be scheduled to the statute. Otherwise it will be necessary to have clauses in the Act with reference to regulations, or whatever they may be termed which would take place in convention, and which again I would put into the schedule of the Act, and, therefore, give them statutory effect. Then further I would put under the statute the power and obligation to the Governor-General to protect minorities. He should thus have the power of intervening if there is any oppression of Europeans by discriminatory legislation. He could interfere and either not give assent or reserve assent for His Majesty's pleasure. There is also recourse to the Federal Supreme Court which could be resorted to wherever a subject thought he had the right of complaint".

DR. SAPRU'S TRIBUTE TO PT. MOTILAL NEHRU

Sir T. B. Sapru dealt with the points raised by Lord Reading, particularly reference to the part of the Nehru Report dealing with discrimination. Paying tribute to Pt. Motilal Nehru on his work in connection with the report, Sapru said that if there was one man of his generation who was full-blooded Nationalist, ti was Motilal, with whom nationalism was a burning passion.

Continuing, he said that it was in pursuance of the desire expressed by European trade and commerce that the definition of tde word "citizen", referred to by Lord Reading, was incorporated in the resolution passed at the All-Parties' Conference held in Lucknow, in December 1928. He said that as far as the clause relating to citizenship was concerned there was still room for improvement to cover all the ideas exchanged at the Round Table Conference, and it seemed to him that there was no room for apprehension. It was never intended by the authors of the Nehru Report that Englishmen should lose their original citizenship in India. All the rights belonging to them as citizens of England would continue.

ACCEPT LAST SESSIONS FOR? MULA.

He urged Europeans to accept the last session's formula. He thought it would be wrong and unjust to disturb the arrangement willingly accepted by Europeans on the one side and representatives of Indian commerce on the other. He would not object if Mr. Benthall and his friends supplemented it by a careful devised definition of citizenship which would give them the same status as Indian-born subjects for the purpose of trade and business.

As regards discrimination, Dr. Sapru did not understand Mr. Benthall to say that he or his colleagues would not give liberty to the Indian Legislature to encourage, foster and support Indian industry.

In reply to Mr. Benthall's demand for observance of the sanctity of contracts and the guarantee of rights of property, Dr. Sapru quoted clause four of the Nehru report, and suggested that it should be adopted with modifications. Concluding Dr. Sapru appealed to the Conference to settle as many points of difference as possible, and said that the time had really come for settlement with Europeans.

MUTUAL ADVANTAGES.

Sir Phiroze Sethna endorsed Mr. Benthall's statement that great advantages had been conferred on India by the investment of British capital, but simultaneously, England and Englishmen had derived untold good from it. Advantages, therefore, had been mutual. Fears entertained by the British were unjustified. Mr. Benthall and Lord Reading had referred to reciprocity between India and the British: but it was only theoretical. Sir Phiroze subscribed to the recommendations of the External Capital Committee, but the proposal of Indian friends, for a fixed percentage of Indian capital was impossible and unworkable. He would, however, certainly recommend that rupee companies should offer at least fifty per cent. of capital to Indians.

In the first instance, Sir Phiroze referred to the advantages to India of Indo-European co-operation, and, continuing, said that it was a mistake to treat this question as one of racial or commercial discrimination. It was only a matter of equalisation of the measures that must be taken to foster and give preference to Indian investment. They must claim right to discriminate in the interests of their own people when it was in India's interest to do so.

MAHATMA DOES NOT WISH INDIA TO REMAIN IN ISOLATION.

Freeing Burdens Of Down-Trodden By Legislation

Mahatma Gandhi congratulated Mr. Benthall on his admirable and temperate statement, but regretted that he had introduced the claim that Britishers had conferred certain benefits on India and also the condition that the European support of the national demand depended on Indians accepting the European demands. Having criticised the last session's formula Gandhiji proposed his first formula instead. He expressed the opinion that it was all-satisfying, and no Government could possibly go beyond it. Dealing briefly with its implications. Gandhiji regretted that they were different from the deduction which Lord Reading sought to draw from the last session's formula. There would be no discrimination against a single European, for he proposed no distinction between Britishers and other Europeans, Americans or Japanese. He did not intend to copy British Colonies and Dominions which disfigured their statute books with legislation based on distinctions of colour and race.

He did not wish India to live in complete isolation and allow nobody to enter or trade within her borders; but there were many things he must do in order to equalise conditions. India would for many years be engaged in legislating in order to raise the down trodden and fallen from the Empire into which they had been sunk by capitalists, landlords and so-called higher classes, and, subsequently, scientifically by British rulers: And if this was to be done, it would be the duty of the National Government to give these people preference, and even free them from the burdens under which they were being crushed.

Any of those enjoying privileges, whether Europeans or Indians, found that they were being discriminated against, he would sympathise, but be unable to help for. he would need their assistance to raise people from the mire. Gandhiji referred to condition of untouchables who were at present living at the mercy of the so-called higher classes and the State, and said that in order to equalise conditions, the first act of legislature should be to give these people grants of land freely, the cost of which should come from monied classes, including European. It would be a battle between haves and have-nots, and he was afraid that the National Government would not come into existence if the haves maintained that dumb millions should not have their own Government unless their possessions and rights were guaranteed. The Congress would not admit discrimination against non-nationals as such. Any discrimination would be also grounds for discrimination against Indian-born citizens.

NO QUESTION OF REPUDIATION.

He proposed, in this connection his second formula, and explaining it said that he bore in mind the Congress resolution in connection with taking over the present Government's obligations. There was no question of repudiation, but of merely taking over under examination. There were cases to-day, of possession of land which had been practically given away, not for any service to the Nation but for the service rendered to some official, and if machinery was to be run on behalf of have-nots, these concessions and privileges would have to be examined. If anyone obtained concessions on account of some service to officials of the day, he would quickly dispossess them.

"Legitimately acquired" implied that every interest must have been taintless, and they would expect to examine everything.

Explaining "not conflicting with the best interests of the nation". Gandhiji said that he was thinking of certain monopolies legitimately acquired, which had been brought into conflict with the Nation's best interests. "Take this white elephant, New Delhi. Suppose the future Government decided that it ought to be turned to some use. If plague or cholera broke out in Old Delhi we would take charge of those buildings, put plague-stricken people in them, and use them as hospitals, because I contend that those buildings conflict with the best interests of the nation, and they did not represent millions of India. If the National Government decides that the place is unnecessary, no matter what interests are concerned, they will be dispossessed without compensation, for it would be impossible to rob Peter to pay Paul."

A BITTER PILL.

Gandhiji confessed that it was a bitter pill he was presenting, but he did not desire to decive anyone. Referring to Europeans' rights with regard to criminal trials, Gandhiji mentioned that he had been carrying on friendly private conversations with Sir H. Carr, Mr. Benthall and others, but said that he was unable to endorse the proposed formula. The National Government could not be shut in by proposed restrictions. It would not be liberty or responsible Government but all safeguards, and almost on par with the responsible Government that prisoners had in jails. He, therefore, appealed to Europeans to withdraw the idea of safeguarding rights and suggested the adoption of the two formulas he has submitted.

KEY INDUSTRIES.

Referring to the key industries Gandhiji associated himself with Mr. Jayakar's sentiments. India must develop her own economic policy, and her own method of dealing with her industries, and everything else. Therefore, as far as key industries were concerned, he was afraid that not merely Britishers, but many others would feel that they were not having a fair-play. The Congress very greatly sympathised with the desire to develop coastal trade, but would not permit discrimination against Europeans as such. He referred to the unsuccessful efforts of a company of poor and struggling Mussalmans to start a service between Chittagong and Rangoon, and said that they came to him and appealed for assistance against undercutting by a powerful rival, but nothing could be done.

He could quote innumerable instances of that character, and when money and prestige were used to kill all saplings, it became necessary to lop off tall poppies. It was the same whether the company was British or Indian. That was really a case on behalf of coastal trade, and the essence of it was absolutely correct. Dealing with the definition of "citizen". Gandhiji said that it was impossible to say on the spur of the moment what definition would commend itself to Congress, and he reserved his opinion. He concluding said that he did not despair of finding a common formula satisfactory to European friends, and if negotiations were to be continued, he was prepared to participate.

ENQUIRY INTO TITLE TO PROPERTY.

Dr. Sapru asked whether Mahatma Gandhi proposed that the future Government should investigate everyone's title to property, and if so, whether a definite period would be specified.

Gandhiji replied htat everything would be above board. It would be done by legal machinery. "I think there will be no limitation running against a wrong."

Dr. Sapru asked: "Under your National Government, therefore, no title in India will be safe."

Gandhiji replied: "Under our National Government Congress will decide these things, and if there is any undue fear, I think it would be possible to satisfy every legitimate doubt. I am not going to say that I shall examine no rights and no titles."

The Conference adjourned till Tuesday.—Reuter's R.T.C. Special.

LONDON GOES "MENAKA MAD."

Feast Of Grace And Beauty.

DORCHESTER HOUSE KEPT SPELL-BOUND

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

London's aristocracy flocked to the Dorchester House last night to witness an exhibition of Indian dances by Mrs. Leila Sokhey who had specially come over from the Continent.

Mrs. Naidu introducing Mrs. Sokhey paid a glowing tribute to the Indian dancer who, as she knew from her own personal experience, had drawn her inspiration from Indian poets and sages and had contributed substantially to the Indian renaissance.

"Menaka", as she is now known, was at her best in her third dance, in which she pictured the grace and beauty of Oriental culture. The scene sought to be represented was "Return from the Morning Bath".

The audience was kept spellbound, when her supporter Nilakanta gave a humorous reflective mis-en-scene of the R. T. C., and many members of the Round Table Conference present were not slow to appreciate the spirit underlying the carping criticism depicted.

Mrs. Leila Sokhey earned well deserved congratulations from Indian and English audience, while her great and rare performance lasted over fifteen minutes.

BLACKEST SPOT IN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Miss Powers' Verdict

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Novmeber 19.

"In the field of industrial development in India there is no blacker spot than the housing of worker", declared Miss Le Poer Power, who was a member of the Indian Labour Commission, in an address in London, this evening, presided over by Lord Meston, but Miss Power referred to housing schemes advanced by the employers and one or two municipal experiments of a limited kind as bright spots, and pointed out that compared with India of a generation ago, luxuries of yesterday were becoming, if not necessities, at any rate, possibilities to-day for the Indian workers.

HOW IT FARES IN THE NEW WORLD.

Colossal Failure Of Banks.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Novmeber 19.

New York.—Four per cent. of the total bank deposits in the United States have been swallowed up by the failure of no fewer than 1760 banks with deposits amounting to nearly 15,00000000 dollars during the first ten months of 1931. During October a record was created by the suspension of 512 banks wih deposits of 560000000 dollars. A brighter side is shown, however, by the fact that 220 banks were reopened during the last three weeks.

CUSTOMS DUTIES EVERYWHERE.

China In The List.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Novmeber 19.

Shanghai.—A ten per cent. surtax on all customs duties is being imposed from 1st December 1931 until 31st July 1932 after which a five per cent. sur-tax will be charged.

Stage Set For No-Tax Campaign In Andhra.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES AGAINST PEASANT LEADERS.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, November 18

The Madras Government are resorting to repressive measures to put down the agitation of the agricultural classes in Andhra Desha against the resettlement. Prominent leaders of ryots are being served with notices demanding security for good behaviour.

Mr. Balakrishnayya, leader of Gudivada, who was asked to furnish security, refused to do so. Hence he is remanded to jail custody. Mr. Mandareswar Sarma, another ryot leader, was served with notice under Section 112 Cr. P. C.

The launching of a no-tax campaign is talked of, if landlords and the Government do not come to a reasonable understanding.

Mr. T. Prakasam is touring in Andhradesha in connection with the resettlement agitation. Prof. N. G. Ranga was arrested at Bezwada yesterday under Section 108 Cr. P. C. on the charge of delivering seditious speeches in Kistna. Mr. M. Bapi Naidu of Ellore has been sentenced to six month's simple imprisonment.

The stage is set for starting an All-Andhra agitation against the resettlement.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd. by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.